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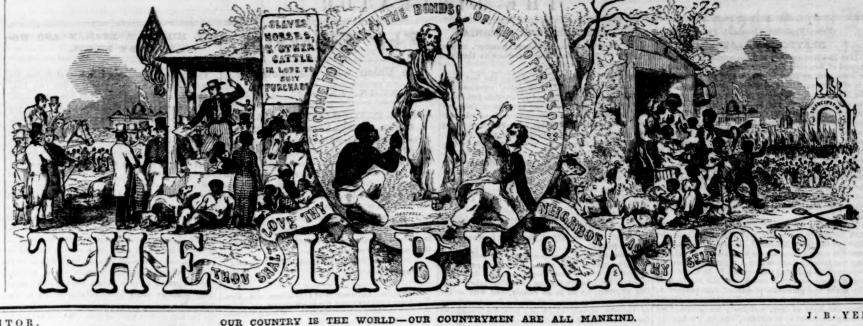
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xes, with an engraved shows engraving, are genuine. or All remittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuniary concerns of the paper are to gel (POST PAID,) to the General Agent. Precopies will be sent to one address for TEN if payment be made in advance.

of Alvertisements making less than a square in-Afternoon for 75 cts.—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, unia and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

ial Committee - FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS LORISO, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, LI PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible a financial economy of the paper-not for

WM. LEOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.



J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1098.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITE DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their

assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their

laves The first was the immunity, for twenty years,

of preserving the African slave trade; the second was

the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an en-

gagement positively prohibited by the laws of God,

delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fata to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-

sentation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under

the name of persons. . . To call government thus con-

stituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of

mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of

riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the

government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the

free people, in the American Congress, and thereby

to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION

AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-

TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-

TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Refuge of Oppression.

From the New York Observer. OUR GREATEST DANGER.

TOL. XXII. NO. 4.

Ret. Mr. Wadsworth, of Philadelphia, in ing pertinent and suggestive remarks :-e last, and by far the largest source of American patriot, is a self-destruc-

nal confederacies can exist in ept as great military establishments, is and, therefore, the moment that sees us here and everywhere. That there have ers of such disseverment, no wise man in, and our only security against it is the all other causes of irritation as

esong by all other causes of live of the coordinate, look, for a mo-cecondary and subordinate, look, for a mo-the influence which the Gospel of Christ a in this great sectional controversy about

it would say to the Northern fanatic, who of man-stealing, as if there were no other the sun but this one evil of slavery—it to him, complate the spirit of your blessed d his apostles, who, against this very evil and his aposture, who, against this very evil times, brought no railing accusation; but ustance, at least, sent back a fugitive from shold of Philemon. It would say, look well own neighborhood, and household, and nd see whether even greater evils do not exist and see whether even greater evils do not exist naking yourselves pure ere you denounce gibbor—working with the beam in your own south the mote in your brother's eye. It say to each, to every good man seeking ally the dismemberment of this great nation-seleracy, out of a pretended regard to the dand religious rights of Southern bondmen, now not what manner of spirit ye are of? eating Southern Christian slaveholders with an contrest, and sending back their fugitives receive had a group you, you neither endorse.

chended among you, you neither endorse, nor partake of its evil; you are only and faith, the agreement, and re to pladges of your forefathers, and leav-tion for houself to answer for his own judgment seat of Jesus. It would tear man, as the foulest cloak of hypoc ce of a religious principle in this

ligious principle! Oh, my God! That religious pie, that, for the sake of an abstract right, reise were disastrous to the unpre en who inherit it, would tear this blest cy in pieces, and deluge these smiling al blood, and barter the loftiest free at the world ever saw, for the armed despot-a great civil warfare! That religious princiin disaster to man's last great experiment, ding the whole race back into the gloom of an arbarism—rearing out of the ruin of these slaves! That religious principle, which, ight of God's great purpose of evangelizing

angel in its flight through the skies. that your pretence is foul hypocrisy. ed the first precepts of the gospel, for er of religion or philanthropy, or common enevalence. Your principle is the princi-udas I-cariot, and with the doom of the trai-

no, sir. There is no gospel in all this sm-for treason to my country is

To the Southern slave mascome solemnly. It would tell man was yet altogether a man, hinge, and redeemed by his him from aught but Christian living soul, thus bought with a price, it immortality. If it sent back the rands again, it would, as Paul, the futo be treated as a redeemed a profiler beloved. Over all the toil of shearted children of affliction, it would uences of true Christian kindness. f galling chains and fetters of iron, servant would be bound to his Chris-the stronger chains of affection, and

midst of as, and there would be no and there would be no standing-place at for a malignant fanaticism. New Eng-cleslity and Carolinian chivalry would

m into beautiful amalgam. al sould give strong again over the shorn Sam-tand, wedded tenderly and forever by these ding heavens and these encirching seas, God's oness stars, would blaze out on our bridles—no natanking to put asunder what Jehovah had joined.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS.

Estracts from a letter published in the Glasgow Classics Witness, from Rev. John Guthrie, of Greenis, addressed to George Thompson, Esq., M. P.

What is this organization-this American Anti-77 Society—to which we must all succumb, and which British 'Evangelicals,' with Mr. George man at their head, must be content to be drag-hough the infidel mire? What but a miseraseehing cauldron of the American peo-aseehing cauldron of infidel and anarchical aton, comprising the various shades of Rational-in New England, and sending forth agents on a and against both the Church and the State; some a New England, and sensing design of the State; some ide against both the Church and the State; some idea against both the Church and are as auda-so blasphemers as ever polluted with their foul at the moral atmosphere of our world. The Garnsonians mean and wish well; thus far, further may be denominated philanthropists;

of futher, may be denominated philanthropists; ta far from being 'the most devoted philanthroinst band them as the deadliest foes of human kind.

There are some things. are some things worse than slavery, or even landelity is worse; anarchy is worse. If war landelity is worse; anarchy is worse. ladelity is worse; anarchy is worse. If war is its thousands, one week's anarchy, on either of the Atlantic, would slay its myriads and its look. The Garrisonians seek to compass the map of both; and if some British philanthropists were forward, in the garb of Evangelism, as it indecrimate eulogists, and lift their heel at maself to the summary process of crushing a reparation of the compassion of the summary process of crushing a reparation of the compassion of the summary process of crushing a reparation of the compassion of the summary process of crushing a reparation of the compassion of the summary process of crushing a reparation of the compassion of the compassio

Selections. THE KOSSUTH EXCITEMENT: ALETTER

FROM THE HON, WILLIAM JAY. PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

I should be unworthy of the place with which I have been honored in the American Peace Society, did I not view with regret and alarm the present military enthusiasm excited by Kossuth's visit. The touching eloquence of the great Hungarian, a generous sympathy for his brave but unfortunate peo-ole, together with the selfish rivalry of political as-periants for the votes of our foreign population, have pirants for the votes of our foreign population, have all conspired to blind the community to the immoral and dangerous character of the rule which, it is now proposed, shall hereafter govern our foreign policy. The London Peace Society has issued a timely note of warning against the seductive influence of Kossuth's efforts in England; and I write to call your attention to the propriety of a similar action on the part of our Society.

Allow me to trespass a little on your time, while I true some considerations why, both as peace men

own practice, to assume among the nations of the earth, the part of champion of the rights of man. Whether one party is waging a war of plunder, or of defence, makes no difference; because, if it did, the wrong of intervention in any case would be changed into the right of intervention in every case where the intervening party believed one side right, and the other wrong.

where the intervening party believed one side right, and the other wrong.

Let me now take a nearer view of this newly discovered, or at least newly imported, law of numity. A law requiring such tremendous sacrifices, and the infliction of such tremendous saterifices, are involved in war, must emanate from high authority, even from the Supreme Lawgiver. It is not, indeed, found in the code he has given to man, and must therefore, be a deduction, a necessary infersor.

Exercations of the civilized world. Let me call your attention to some historical facts.

We are now exhorted to disregard the actual blockade of a revolted port, and to insist on the right of trading with whom we please, at all hazards. In 1806, St. Domingo, which was then, and has ever been, an independent State, was claimed as a colony by France. The naval superiority of Great Britain prevented France from landing an army on the island, or keeping a single ship of war on the ishes the lawfulness of every war waged by a fourth against a third belligerent. Should Russia attempt to seize upon Denmark, and should England go to be researched. the rescue of the latter, then we are to make war on England, and, of course, upon Denmark, the whole island. Here, then, was a direct commercial intervention in behalf, not of liberty, but of despots on the course of the commercial intervention in behalf, not of liberty, but of despots on the course of the course of

and would draw after it the absurd consequence, that no nation could lawfully vindicate its just rights against an offending nation, so long as that nation was engaged in war with any other.

that no nation could lawfully vindicate its just rights against an offending nation, so long as that nation was engaged in war with any other.

What, then, in truth and in fad, is this 'law of humanity' by which we are asked to govern our foreign relations of peace and war? I take it to be a law, that whenever a colony or province is in revolt, we shall fight any and every power that presumes to assist the porent State in quelling the revolt. To give to this law the color of equity, it is most expressly stated that there should be no interference between the parties; but care is taken to denounce the penalty of war only against interference, which we are urged to go to war to maintain, it may seem, this doctrine of non-interference, which we are urged to go to war to maintain, is to make ourselves, as a nation, the question of Cain, 'Am I my brother's keeper?' We are reminded of the Christian duty of loving our neighbor as ourselves—we are taunted with selfshness, and was ourselves—we are taunted with selfshness, and was of humanity' require us to permit England to crush fer Austria to crush her? Why should the 'law of humanity' require us to permit England to crush I reland, Cauada or Jamsica, or Russia to crush Paland, or the French Republic to crush the Roman Republic? If the law of humanity forbids all inter-

indeed, found in the code he has given to man, and must, therefore, be a deduction, a necessary inference, from some revealed statute. Probably this law is regarded as a corollary of the command, 'Do good' unto all men.' Yet even this command has its limits prescribed by the consequences resulting from its attempted execution. In order to do good by extirpating heresy, multitudes have been sent to the scaffold and the stake; but it is now generally conceded, that the command does not require us to do good at such a cost of human life and happiness. Without inquiring whether the aword can ever be righteously drawn, it will, I think, be admitted by all, that it never ought to be drawn without a well-founded conviction that the good it will probably effect will compensate and justify the terrible evils it will certainly inflict. But the principle I am examining juts aside all deliberation, and dogmatically establishes the lawfulness of every war waged by a fourth Domingo.' As a compliment to the Emperor, these 'certain parts' were defined in the act to be such parts as were not, in the possession and under the acknowledgment of France,' and of course included the whole island. Here, then, was a direct commer-

Should Ireland declare her independence, and should France espouse her cause against England, then it would be our duty to commence hostilities against France, and thus practically take sides against Ireland. As great moral principles are obligatory at all times, under similar circumstances, it follows, that when in our revolutionary struggle, France interfered in our behalf, it was the duty of Russia, and indeed of all other nations, to have gone to war with our ally. Now, I intend no injustice to Kossuth and his American disciples, and most freely admit that nothing is further from their thoughts than such an impartial application of the law of humanity. The indea certainly never entered into their minds, that should England, in a future struggle between Austria and Hungary, think proper to assist the latter, the United States would be bound to fight England. It is very obvious, that the new principle of intervention to prevent intervention, however unqualified in its announcement, is to be applied in a very estricted sense, since, if generally applied, it would often operate in behalf of injustice and oppression, and would draw after it the absurd consequence, that no nation could lawfully vindicate its inst rights.

vention, on what plea does it authorize the gift of money to one party to buy powder and ball to shoot the soldiers of the other? In my opinion, the dictument of the other intervention to prevent intervention does not rise to the dignity of a principle. It has no basis. If universally applied, it may become the auxiliary of creally and applied, it may become the auxiliary of creally and despotism. If applied only in behalf of subjects is revolt, it takes for granted that every insurrection is justifiable, and would, if successful, be sultary, and that it is desired and supported by the mass of the inhabitants of the insurgent territory, all which assumptions we know in many cases to be wholly unwarranted.

So far as human freedom is concerned, the resorts of history testify that the sword has, in all rages, with few exceptions, been its most polent fier; and that no despotism has ever been established but through its instrumentality. I have no even dependent of the intervence of the concluding the war. If the war should continue to an arbitrary one, but by military despotism. In believe war, in its tendency, is most disastrous to human happiness, here and hereafter; and I also believe that penceful signation and passive resistant of the concluding the war. If the war should continue between Spain and the new republics, wrote Mr. Clay to our large, with fall and the content of the contagion of enancipation. Always from our land and from the every vestive that the sword has, in all respective to the variety of the mass of the content of the contagion of enancipation. Always from our land and from the every vestive and the every vestive that the war should continue between Spain and the new republics, wrote Mr. Clay to our sold sheeps and on the propersion. Such a hing approach, and for which the probab proposed, shall hereafter groom our foreign policy. The London Freeds Selectify as issued a thursty mean dampered of the Contract of the Contr

of Russia to guard against the 'contagion' of free nstitutions in an adjacent territory, had she not as good a right, by the laws of nations and of God, to take measures to prevent Hungary from throwing off the yoke of Austrian dependence, as we had to endeavor to fasten on Cuba the yoke of Spanish dependence? Russia, to effect her purpose, was compelled to go to war, while we, although ready and willing to do the same, were spared the necessity. Listen to one of many of our orators in Congress on this point:—'lf' said Mr. Berrien, 'our interest and our safety require us to say to these new republics, Cuba and Porto Rico must remain as they are, we are free to say it, and by the blessing of God, and the strength of our arms, to enforce the declaration; and let me say of the same, we have a safety that they are backed by the great authority of our powerful influence of the freest institutions on the face of the earth; and he naturally regards it as needless and arrogant to interfere in the affairs of so

would be a sin and a folly in us to grant.

I am, my dear Sir,

Yours, very truly,

WILLIAM JAY. New York, Jan. 3, 1852. Rev. G. C. BECKWITH, Secretary American Peace Society, Boston.

THE PRESENT TIME NO HOLIDAY. Extract from ' A Discourse for the Time, delivered an. 4, 1852, in the First Congregational Unitarian Church, Philadelphia, by W. H. FURNESS, Pastor ':-

This is no hour for apologies. This is no time This is no nour for appropries. This is no time for grown-up men to be dodging and hiding, and evading a great duty, under words and phrases. Political! what if I am political? what if every pulpit in the land should be ringing in these days with political events? God knows there is need. We should be lost to the ordinary feelings of men. if we could remain silent when political events are arresting and absorbing public attention, and threatening to rouse all the passions of the human heart, and to shake the earth out of its place. This pres-ent time, in which we are living, is no holiday, when a man can throw binself down in the shade, and dream his soul away. The fires, that are kindling on the earth, flash their portentous light into the in-most retirement of private life. The world is ree our hearts, we are not worthy to live at so momentous, so unprecedented a period, if we refuse to be reminded of those indissoluble ties of a common nature and a common interest, which the course of nature and a common interest, which the course of things is laying bare to all men's view. As you are men, human beings, your hearts must beat with a new and stirring sympathy for the great Public of Christendom, of which you are each an inseparable portion, when you see the second great nation of Europe, after all the terrible experience of the last three-numers of a contract and follows process. last three-quarters of a century, again falling pros-trate in the dust beneath the blow of a base usurper, with no great exploits at his back to extenuate the insolence of the brutal deed; again laid low beneath a despot's feet by that valves instrument of nower

I regard Kossuth as a great man, and trust be is a conscientious one. I have already expressed domestic institutions threaten to meddle with him. Surrely had be landed on our shores, when a voice great truths which are practically repudiated by was heard in our National Councils, proposing his was heard in our National Councils, proposing his great truths which are practically repudiated by our cutaneous democracy. But, while I do justice to his talents, earnestness and patriotism, I am compelled to believe that he is asking what it would be a sin and a folly in us to grant.

Searcely had he landed on our shores, when a voice was heard in our National Councils, proposing his arrest for incendiary speech; a proposal, the gross insult of which, not only to him, but to us all, was only relieved by its unutterable folly. This is not the only hint of the insolent interference in his concerns with which the upholders of Oppression on this side of the world have menaced him. He looks I believe, upon American Slavery as an affair which he, he especially who helped to elevate the peasantry of his own country, knows that we have the power to settle. But, however much he may have heard about it, he does not yet know that we have not the will to settle it. He does not yet know how deepseated it is, and how mighty and extensive its influ ence is in deadening our hearts, and controlling our national action. Although he is a man of profound sagacity, yet, with all the information that may have been furnished him, it can only be by degrees, and by actual observation, that his mind will work its way to a true and terrible conviction of the actual state of the case. But he will—he must see how the matter stands; and he will declare, most fervently do I trust, what he cannot help seeing. The fact must become as plain to him as noonday, that there is no one thing in which the oppressed nations of Europe have a deeper interest, than in the abolition of American Slavery; because this is the one thing which prevents the full expression of our sympath in their behalf, and neutralizes that moral aid which, if we rendered it to the full extent of our power, would make all material aid entirely superfluous Some of his words the other evening were very significant. Having said that he had done nothing, and would do nothing, to interfere with our domestic affairs, he added that remarkable declaration:—
'I more and more perceive, in the words of Hamlet, that there are more things in heaven and earth than were dreamed of in my philosophy.'

How could he have dreamed that a people who had made such a solemn declaration of human rights before all the world, a people so lavish in the praise of Liberty, were clinging with such desperation to Oppression, as if it were the very life and soul of their Union and their Power! No matter how much he may have been told, and he is in nothing more remarkable than in the extent of his information, he has not yet known—he cannot know—it could not have entered into his generous heart to imagine, that this Domestic Institution of ours is the one thing with no great exploits at his back to extenuate the insolence of the brutal deed; again laid low beneath a despot's feet by that vulgar instrument of power in standing army. I think there can hardly be found in modern history any parallel to this outrage upon truth, freedom and humanity—to this implied contempt for human rights and human nature. A robber-hand has seized the great French nation, and flung it down into the dust, to be trampled upon at pleasure. At such startling tidings, what man is there so humble or so weak, who can repress the solemn appeal to God, which must rise instinctively from every heart of flesh? Who can help having his attention arrested and engrossed? Who does not long to be saying something, doing something, or suffering something, for the outraged rights, the imperilled interests of our Common Humanity, our One Nature?

But, above all, who that has seen, who that has beard, the great Hungarian exile, who has come to us, bringing his unhappy country in his heart, that does not feel his kindred to his oppressed brethern every where? I have looked full into those large, and eyes, in which one seems to look into the great deep of a nation's sorrows. I have heard that voice, coming from his immost soul, with which he

—this it is that will disappoint and defeat the Hun-garian patriot's idelised hope. He has come hither as to the very temple of Freedom, and he finds coiled up under her very altar, as its guardian, the ser-pent of Oppression, and already its deadly hiss has rung in his surprised ear.

American Slavery has much to answer for; but

if it adds this to the mountain of its iniquities, if it is the cause why the hope of bleeding and fettered Europe is blasted, if it break the noble heart of Hungary's devoted servant and chief, and, more than all, if it cause him to falter in the cause of universal humanity, what tongue now silent will not join in execrating it? what heart, hitherto cold, will not consecrate itself to the work of its abolition?

From the N. Y. Christian Inquirer. THE PILGRIM CELEBRATION.

George Hillard, Esq., of Boston, delivered the Annual Oration before the New England Society on Tuesday evening last. The preceding fortnight had been so filled with the spirit of universal hunanity by the presence among us of Kossuth, that he occasion, as one of purely national interest, did

and attract as numerous an auditory as under other circumstances it would have done. The house, however, was very respectably furnished with guests.

Mr. Hillard, with his usual grace of manner and elegance of diction, went over the common, but forever sacred ground of the Pilgrim history; discussed the virtues and the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers in an entire that the faults of our foreithers are the fault of the faults of our foreithers. ed the virtues and the faults of our forefathers in an interesting, but not an original way, and came to the regular conclusion respecting their merits and the importance of their example. While he confined himself to the general theme, the interest of his oration was almost purely rhetorical. The applause of the audience rested on his embellishments, not his ideas, which, however, had their assent. A splendid rocket occasionally shot into the sky, followed by the eyes of the hearers; but there was no forseful current of thought, exhibiting the copiousness and power of the fountain-head of principle from which it flowed, bearing the company on. As this ed the virtues and the faults of our forefathers in an

ness and power of the fountain-head of principle from which it flowed, bearing the company on. As this had recently been experienced in the highest degree in the oratory of the great Hungarian, the deficiency was peculiarly painful.

The orator had, however, reserved his strength for his peroration, when he made the popular doctrines of the Compromise resound in sonorous sentences of conservative assertion and appeal. The eloquent Bostonian evidently through himself surrounded by Abolitionists and Interventionists, who must be daly frightened by a cannonade of prudential common-places in laudation of law. We could have promised him the sympathy of the audience in the most virtuhim the sympathy of the audience in the most virtu-ous conservatism. It is not only in Boston that those of us who are as comfortably off as we can be, and sure to be no better, but rather worse, by any change, are, almost to a man, the friends of law and order, at any expense of humanity. It is not only in Boston that the instincts of prosperity are selfish. It is not only in Boston that men love to hear the rhetoric which handsomely justifies their own timorousness or apathy. It is not only in Boston that an elegant advocacy of the opinions level to ordinary practice and profit wins plaudits, which sentiments that task the heart and whip the conscience might not secure. heart and whip the conscience might not secure. We have the ordinary human nature in New York; and Compromise, escorted by Law on the right, and Order on the left, is a most acceptable guest in all the most respectable circles, so that the courage and faithfulness to which the orator on this occasion had strong himself up, were entirely superfluous.

It is very mainful for us, we confess, to hear opinious that fall in with the interests and proclivities.

ions that fall in with the interests and proclivities of prosperous selfishness—such as every man feels his own exposure to—pronounced from the most sacred places of nation recollection, with tones and sacret places of nation recollection, with tones and in words such as only the noblest sentiments are entitled to wear. A discourse from Bunker Hill on the duty of leaving oppressed nations to struggle alone for their liberties; an oration on Plymouth Rock on the obligation to return fugitive slaves, seem to us desecrations of the holy spots whence American liberty took her departure. The applause that follows such discourses appears to us a rever-beration from chambers in the soul emptied of the principles for which our exiles and our heroes en-countered, first expetriation, and next war. After the recent soul-stirring, faith-kindling thoughts of Kossuth; the unaffected, calm, self-poised, sincere, and half-inspired missionary of humanity and freeand half-inspired missionary of humanity and irred-dom; the decorated maxims of a pious worldliness, which equally satisfy the prosperous saint and the prosperous sinner, are like a Boston east wind setting in at the close of a beautiful day in spring, closing the moral pores, and striking consumption in upo the organs of liberty and love.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

If all liars are to have their part in the lake that It all hars are to have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone, then will brimstone be in good demand by and by. The lies that are told in Congress alone will require several tons a day to keep the fire hot enough. Wm. H. Seward, in his Kossuth speech, delivered in the Senate, calls the United States a land of constitutional freedom a land where the advocates and champions of uni -a and where the accordance and champions of uni-versal liberty are sure to enjoy respect and sympa-thy and fraternal welcome. How much brimstone will it take to give Seward his part for such a lie as that? will any of the numerous divines tell us? Just think how much respect and sympathy Garrison was sure of, when pelted with rotten eggs, stones and brickbuts in the streets of Boston, some years and brickbuts in the streets of Boston, some years since, only for advocating universal liberty! Think how much respect and sympathy Jonathan Walker was sure of, when the United States Marshal was oranding his hand with the United States iron, heated to whiteness, for advocating liberty, to say nothing of scores of others, who have been mubbed in half the cities of the nation, for the same

noble work!

How much sympathy are the poor fingitives sure of, when they advocate universal liberty by skulking along during the night, and lying hid by day, when on their way to Canada, and all the United States officers like bloodhounds on their track! Yes, brimstone will be in good demand by and by, if all lines are to have their part in that fire.

brimstone will be in good demand by and by, if all liars are to have their part in that fire.

I will send a copy of this to Brother Seward, and hope he will lay his hand on his heart, and ask himself what excuse he can make for uttering such an abominable, barefaced lie. It appears that politicians are becoming as bold and shameless as the pricets. What a stock of assurance a Senator must possess, what an ignorant set of beings he must consider the people, when he has so far deceived himself as to think that he can, without being abhorred, call this a land of constitutional freedom—a land where the advocates and champions of universal liberty are sure to enjoy respect and sympathy and fraternal welcome!—Portland Pleasure Boat.

Henry Clay had the modesty to say to Koasuth, that 'for himself he had worshipped all his life at the shrine of Liberty, and had ever been one of the most devoted votaries of Freedom, and he trusted that Kossuth was as sincere a lover of Liberty as himself.

From the London Advertiser of Dec. 24th. AMERICAN SLAVEHOLDERS AND SLAVE DEALERS.

ndent writes us, in reference to our lend ing article of yesterday, on American slavery, that the Hon, and Rev. Baptist Noel, in speaking of the evi.s of slavery on Sunday evening, did not apply the terms, 'reshans of their race,' to slave-holders, but

to slave dealers.
It is right that we should make this rectification It is right that we should make this rectification, of what the Hon. and Rev. gentleman said, if we conveyed a wrong impression of what fell from him. But when our correspondent adds, 'that Mr. Noel's candor is too great, and his judgment too discriminating, tolermit him to mix innocent men and guilty ones in the same sweeping condemnation,' we do fondly and fervently hope that he speaks his own sentiments only, and not those of the Hon. and Rev. sentiments only, and not those of the Hon, and Reventieman. To call slave-holders an innocent class of men, is something for which we were not prepared from any of Mr. Noel's hearers. If, as the Hon, and Rev. gentleman is here represented, he regards slaveholders as innocent men, we do not well see with what justice he and others made a stand at the late Evangelical Alhance meeting, against admission even of the advocates of slavery into that bedy. We could indeed have wished that that stand had been still more decided, but still it was sufficient to draw down upon the heads of the Alliance, the vituneration and wrath of the pro-sla-Alliance, the vituperation and wrath of the pro-sle very Dr. Baird. Besides, Mr. Noel has, to our cer-tain knowledge, publicly denounced slavery as the greatest curse of the present day, which he could not with any propriety have cone, had he entertained the opinion ascribed to him by our correspondent the slave-owners are innocent men.

We, at any rate, consider them, speaking of them as a class, as men who are utterly lost to every feeling which emobles, and to every principle which elevates, human nature—as men who systematically brutalize the minds, and slowly but surely destroy the holius of the slaves. Not in this the full manner. the bodies of the slaves. Nor is this the full amount of their enormity. They also jeopardize the souls of their unfortunate bondsmen. And therefore, if Mr. of their enormity. They also jeopardize the souls of their unfertunate bondsmen. And therefore, if Mr. Noel will not, we can have no hesitation in saying of the slave-holders as a class, what he says, according to the slave holders. to our correspondent, only of the slave-dealers,— that they are 'the ruffians of their race.' We can not discern any material difference between the two classes—the slave-owners and the slave-dealers. To use a homely, but expressive phrase, there are six in the one and half a dozen in the other. If there were no slave owners, there would be no slave-dealers. There is consequently, at the most, no greater dif-ference between the two classes, than there is be ween the thief and the receiver of stolen goo What distinction the law makes between these two classes, those who are conversant with Old Bailey mat-ters know full well. In the eye of morals and of religion, the difference ought to be still less. But with regard to American slavery, no one knows bet-ter than our correspondent, from his long residence on the other side of the Atlantic, that both classesslave-owners and slave-dealers, are combined in on Who, we should like to know, sells the slaves the New Orleans and other Southern markets, bu the slave-owners? And are not they then, we sho like to ask our correspondent, slave-dealers as well

From the Pennsylvania Freeman. POSITION OF KOSSUTH.

It can hardly be necessary to commend to the careful perusal of our readers, the speech of WENDELL PHILLIPS, which occupies the First Page of this week's Freeman. Still less is any apology required for occupying so large a space with a production at once so candid in its statements, so logical i argument, so generous in its spirit, so elevated in tone, and so replete with the charms of an almost Universal Liberty can read it, and escape the conviction that Kossuth, with all his noble qualities and almost superhuman gifts, when tried by the standard of pure Christianity, is 'found wanting.' As a politician, and, if you please, a statesman, he is in most respects a prodigy; but he lacks the higher element which would make him more than a statesmanphilanthropist, a Christian. He is too much under the sway of Expediency, and has fallen too readily into the American habit of dodging the legitimat cation of his principles.

plain that Kossuth is not an anti-slavery lecturer. We do not complain that he devotes himself to his own special mission; but we do complain that he has not dealt boldly and manfully with the American people. He has bestowed upon them unqualified panegyric when he must have known that they did not deserve it. That he honestly intended to be not deserve it. That he honestly intended to be neutral on the question of slavery, we do not doubt but that he thought that a possible achievement for a man whose theme was Liberty, is evidence of a short-sightedness which proves conclusively that he is a politician rather than the anointed deliverer of

From the Syracuse League. ROSSUTH AND THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

It is in good taste to honor Kossuth for his love o liberty, and the position he assumes as military chief. es of freedom in Europe; tain of the ar of the Bi President of the Missionary Society, is in miserable taste, and casts a severe reflection upon the in-rity of the popular manifestations in his regard.

If it was an individual affair, the purchasing of place for Kossuth in the Directorship of the Bible Society might serve to make the individual contemp Genin, the hatter, illustrated his establish by giving the highest price for one of Jenny Lind's tickets. It was regarded as a trick of trade, which has been a thousand times repaid by the custom its notoriety brought him

One hundred and fifty dollars, it seems, paid into the treasury, makes a man a Life Director of the Bi-ble Society. A Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut, paid in that sum to make Gov. Kossuth such a member.— Whereupon, the officers presented him with the fol-lowing certificate. We don't know but he, like Ge nin, may make money by the gift, but sure we are be will honor not Christianity, Kossuth or himself by

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

This is to certify, that his Excellency, Louis Kosauth, Governor of Hungary, by virtue of a contribution of one hundred and fifty dollars made by E. D. Phelps, Esq., of New York, is a Director for life of

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN, Pres. JOHN C. BRIGHAM, Sec. Attest: J. Hyde, Ass. Treas. New York, Dec. 22, 1851.

CLERICAL SYCOPHANTS.

me of the clergymen of New York, last Sab bath, occupied the time usually devoted to the wor-ship of God, in exhorting their hearers to worship the Hungarian idol. Rev. Mr. Eddy, pastor of the Camen-st. Baptist church, spoke of Kossuth as the man reised up by God for these times, and said that 'his great mission was so linked with Christianidentified with it, that every Christia could but feel a lively interest in his success. His language was that of Christianity; and his preservaainguage was that of Christianity; and his preserva-tion and reception in the United States were eviden-ces that he was set up by Jehovah for a glorious purpose. It was impossible to read his speeches and prayers, without seeing that he was God's man for the Rev. Mr. Corey, of the Baptist church in Twelfth street, considered the coming of Kossuth as illustrative of the second coming of Christ. He compared the Hungarian exile to Cyrus, whom God up and called to liberate the Jews. Christ. he said, had his Judas, and Kossuth his Gorgey. The opposition to Kossuth, from the highest station in the church down to the kitchen maid, was because of his religious principle." The church might bow down to Kossuth, as an instrument in the hands of The reception of Christ in Jerusalem wa compared to the reception of Kossuth in New York, which was 'the second coming of the Saviour of the compared to the reception of Ko

Kossutu. A correspondent of Frederick Dougnot like his course on t slavery question. I did not expect him to identify himself with the abolitionists, nor to become a 'knight errant, as he says, of the anti-slavery idea. But I think he has no excuse for constantly affirming that he has no intention or wish to meddle with our do mestic affairs. Why don't he hold his tongue, and say nothing upon the subject? His continual harp-ing upon this strain secens very much like endeav-oring to propitiate the pre-slavery sentiment of the country, to say nothing of his indiscriminate culogies upon our glorious Union and free institutions— still he is a splendid man, and advocates most noble

From Frederick Douglass's Paper.

DRAYTON AND SAYRES.

Had Drayton and Sayres been confined in Turkey, into some seventy Hungarians, instead of a like number of America, for attempting to give freedom to some seventy Hungarians, instead of a like number of Americans, they might now be in the suite of the Magyar, teceiving the applause and honors that are showering upon him by the American people, and by the Government which now holds them in painful and loathsome bondage. The United States, in the view of the Magyar himself, and of the civilized world, can only be looked upon as a self-condemned hyperite, so long as she holds Kossuth in honor, and Drayton and Sayres in disgrace. Of the view of the Magyar himself, and of the civilized world, can only be looked upon as a self-condemned hyperite, so long as she holds Kossuth in honor, and Drayton and Sayres in disgrace. Of the view of the Magyar himself, and of the civilized world, can only be looked upon as a self-condemned hyperite, so long as she holds Kossuth in honor, and Drayton and Sayres in disgrace. Of their justice or equality, but for the sake of that Union, to maintain which, whilst unshon of the constitution, every patriot would 'pledge his fortune, his life, and his sacred honor;' but which, without the constitution, is worthless, and beserves not the veneration of any. If it be true that those provisions effect a settle-

And what is our government saying to the American people by the honors it is binding about the brows of the noble Kossuth? Is it not, that he deserves a world's honor for drawing his sword and smiting the tyranny that sits like a night-mare upon the bosoms of his suffering countrymen? Is it not saying, it would be a deed worthy of like honor, were the brave and generous people of this country to smite the tyranny that shuts Drayton and Sayres from the light of day, pull down his prison, 'not of furitive slaves, which but provides the means

comfort and enjoyment, save what they derive from tance or by evasive legislation or other device a consciousness of innocence, and the justice due to which shall prevent its faithful execution in the non

in the Chesapeake, as the means of recovering their liberties. For the crime of receiving those seventy men as freemen, who were claimed as slaves, Drayton and Sayres are seized and plunged into prison.

The thunders of freedom, which echoed from continuous forms of the New York York The thunders of the New York York The New York The thunders of the New York York The New York The Theorem 1988 and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will be the continuous transfer to the continuous transfer t The thunders of freedom, which echoes from Continent, died upon their ears when they entered the dungeon, and there their acquaintance with the world's history ends. Their existence has been a blank. The progress of events in Europe has been unseen by them. Their country has been their dangeon; their history, its wretched and gloomy Tife noise of European battles for freedom reached not their ears; the issues of the conflict so gloriously began, came not to their dark abodes. And now, after this long and dreary blank, a dis-comfitted hero of that revolution which has so thrill-

confitted hero of that revolution which has so thin-ed their hearts, comes by the invitation of Congress and the providence of God, to receive unequalled honor and applause at the very gates of their prison. Great God! shall they utter their curses and clank their chains in the ears of the generous and liberty-loving Kossuth? Shall such inconsistency and cruelty perpetrated in the eye of pitying Heaven? If our perpetrated in the eye of pitying Heaven? If our government will send an embassy to Europe to procure from the Russian and Turk the liberty of Kossuth, shall they hold in inglorious bondage the great hearted Drayton and Sayres? It would seem as if such an astounding contingency and cruelty, such meanness, hypocrisy and injustice, would wake the eleeping thunders of Freedom to lay the walls of their prison in the dust. Heaven knows, we wish it may be done in the presence of the great Magyar.

J. T.

REV. CALVIN FAIRBANKS.

About the year 1843, Calvin Fairbanks, a clergy-man and citizen of New York, was imprisoned in Kentucky, upon the charge of aiding slaves to escape from that State. He remained in prison several years, conducting himself so unexceptionably that many of the slaveholders became at last interested in him, and finally Governor Crittenden granted nim pardon in 1849. When he was sent to prison, his a pardon in 1848. When he was sent to prison, his father, mother and sisters resided in New York. To them Mr. Fairbank's imprisonment was a great calamity. His aged father, borne down with years, and acquainted with grief, left his home in New York, and went to Lexington, to plead for his son, where he was taken with cholera, and died,

removal or his ashes to New York, when he was suddenly arrested in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and was carried to Louisville, Kentucky, without due process of law, where he is now imprisoned and chained, ppon a charge of assisting the slaves of one Mr.

The only evidence adduced against him is that of a man who declares that he saw Mr. Fairbanks, on the morning of the 3d Nov. in company with a dark mulatto woman, wearing a lead colored shawl and straw bonnet. Other evidence was brought to prove that Mr. Fairbanks was seen on the evening of the had tried in vain to guess which of our emirent.

any legal assistance, for want of money to employ any attorney, Mr. Fairbanks is at the mercy of his enemies, who have never forgiven Governor Crittenden for granting him a pardon in 1849, and who would make his imprisonment for life compensate their vengeance and their disappointment, on account of his former escape.

The bail of Mr. Fairbanks is put at \$5000, a sum

ows that the authorities of Kentucky no idea of dealing laxly with their victim; and which shows, also, that there is a necessity for prompt action among Mr. Fairbanks' friends. Without bail, he must remain chained in his prison until trial, and without counsel, he will probably be consigned to the Penitentiary for twenty years. Mr. Fairbanks is an American, a peaceful, simple, earnest minister of the gospel. He has been guilty of no crime, but filial affection, that universal principle of humanity, for whose strength and diffusion the great God is the responsible author. He has been guilty of imprudence, according to the stock rhetoric of Hunkerism, but the strength of his filial affection must be his excuse for this. He is in prison; he is in chains; he is fiindless, he is destituted. is friendless; he is destitute, and enemies are around him. Shall be continue so, and shall silence hence-forth throw its mantle over the tragedy of his life? We trust that friends will at once rally to the rescue of this innocent man, and save him from a we than Siberian doom.-Worcester Spy.

MEANNESS EXTRAORDINARY

If our readers wish to see a specimen of this, let em read in another column the account of Judge them read in another column the account of Judge Kane's refusal to allow the witnesses for Hanway's defence to be paid out of the U.S. Treasury. Having been disappointed of a victim to glut its insatiate maw, in this case, the slave power seems determined to dog, by its hounds, the life out of those whom it cannot hang. It is said that the health of Hanway has suffered so much, from his confinement, that he will probably not recover. A heavy necuniary debt, in addition to his other thrown upon him at this time, will probably has-

The Cause of Freedom throughout the World-Its from the field?—Cleveland Democrat. emies are the same every where, and why should not its allies be the same?

More bitter and biting irony was never condensed cause of poor Hungary, when we see the foul hands of such tyrants stretched out to welcome her champion. It seems as though God could hardly help cursing a cause, that such men profane by their adhave occase.—Free Preshulerican

The Zion's Herald speaks of Kossuth's rets for aid to save his country, and adds :--

THE COMPROMISE IN VIRGINIA.

Gov. Johnson, in his inaugural message, makes the following remarks with reference to the late Compromise adjustment:—

them from the light of day, for the honors with a national pageant and a crown of glory when performed by brave men in the extremity of this question, be it so; it is what we want. To let us and it alone is all we have ever contended.

smite the tyranny that shuts Drayton and Sayres the agulation as possible. If the law for the rendition from the light of day, pull down his prison, 'not leaving one stone upon another,' and let the heaven-honored captives go free?

For three long years, these glorious men have been shut in the national cells with the vilest of criminals, separated from their families, and all means of letter upon the statute book, either by open resistance or by everying legislation as possible. If the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, which but provides the means for the exercise of a right secured to us by an expression of the federal constitution, and the only one of the series calculated to be acceptable letter upon the statute once, either by open resistance or by everying legislation as possible. If the law for the rendition of fugitive slaves, which but provides the means for the exercise of a right secured to us by an expression of the series calculated to be acceptable letter upon the statute obod, either devices or by every legislation as possible. Three years ago, the revolutionary cannon in Eutope announced that Kossuth had headed the armies tained by the South for that justice and protection of freedom. The roar of those cannon came booming over the waves to our shores. Our national artillery gave back the report in thunder tones at the Though the spirit in which this law has been received. Capitol. The earthquake of applause shook the continent. Drayton and Sayres were there, and were thrilled by it. Under cover of the shouts for free-that those who have it in their power to avert so great dom, seventy men took refuge in their vessel that lay a calamity to us, to themselves and to the world, will

> OLIVER JOHNSON, formerly of the New York Tribune, is now the editor of the Pennsylvania Freeman, which paper has just been enlarged, and which, for matter and looks, is not surpassed. Pennsylvania, like other States, stands for much that is good and much that is evil; but the prevailing idea exist-ing in the minds of enlightened men is, that the bad edominates, and that villains like Ingraham, scounrels like Kane and Grier, mountebanks like Levin, lemagogues like Buchanan and Dallas, and wretch-s like Charles Jared Ingersoll, constitute a true representation of her people. We therefore reexistence of such a paper as the *Freeman* as We therefore regard th star of hope breaking out of Cimmerian darkness.-Dedham Gazette.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR STUART. Professor Stuart, of Andover Theological Seminary, died on Sun-lay last, of influenza, at the advanced age of 71 rears. He was a distinguished Biblical critic and mentator, and has done as much as any other in in the United States to

Torture the pages of the hallowed Bible. To sanction robbery, and crime, and blood.

He has gone to render his account to the God the has gone to render his account to the Gou-whose 'Higher Law' he so impiously derided, for lending his influence to sustain the Fugitive Slave Law, and to shield the apostate Webster from de-served execution. The religious papers and the ng terms of his piety; but the hunted fuzitive will feel that one of his most that passed away.—Penn. Freeman. most deadly enemi

Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, a renegade ab litionist and a dongin-face, thas been appointed, by ne Executive Board of the "American and Foreign hristian Union," to the office of "missionary pastor"

he was taken with cholera, and died.

Since 1849 to this time, Mr. Fairbanks has resided in Massachusetts and New York, where his simplicity of character, and generosity of heart, have won him many sympathizing friends. About six weeks ago, impelled by filial love, he visited the grave of his were turned out penniless, and in a miserable continued in the middle of the distribution of their way back to their middle of the state of ago, impelled by final love, he visited the grave of the father, and was about to make arrangements for the dition, and compelled to find their way back to their removal of his ashes to New York, when he was families, several miles distant from the place of darrangements.

escape. evidence adduced against him is that of . The Southern Press has an unconscionable that Mr. Fairbanks was seen on the evening of the 2d November last, in Louisville; statements which are not true.

had tried in vain to guess which of our emirent Northern dough-faces could be the author of such are not true. Destitute of funds, far from friends, and without it is no less a personage than Hon. J. K. Paulding.-

> PICTURES OF GEORGE THOMPSON, handson framed, belonging to the Fair, are for sale at the Anti-Slavery Office. Any one who wants a capital likeness of a truly great man, all ready framed and at very moderate price, can here be accommoda

> CHARLES EDWARDS LESTER has started a ne paper at New York, in favor of the Union, the Com promise, Slavery and Constructive Treason. In the irst number, fondly hoping, we presume, for a ver-lict of guilty in the case of the Christiana prisoners, arraigned for Treason, he thus whetted his appetit "We may as well come to it first as last : this no

tion can have no secure repose or confidence in the stability of its institutions, until the supreme author-ity of the country proclaims all forcible opposition to Federal Law to be Treason, and the miscreants r madmen who perpetrate it are hanged, shot of Charles Edwards Lester is a famous man, and, i

he had as much nerve as impudence, would quite a respectable hangman.—National Era.

ANOTHER BACKSLIDER .- Among those the Whig Caucus, at Washington, voted for the romise Resolves, we notice the name of Geo. of Geo. Ashmun. successor Convention that nominated Mr. Davis passed strong resolutions against the Fugitive Slave Bill; and the writer of this once had the pleasure, during several years, of personally acting with that ger tleman in behalf of the most stringent anti-slaver leman in behalf of the most stringent anti-slaver neasures ever adopted by the Massachusetts Legis lature. We have seldom known a better man to Davis really stemmed the current of public opinion in Massachusetts. in Massachusetts. Now that that current has been so happily turned, we almost wonder that he too should have turned. Will the Northampton Courier This same Judge Kane, we notice, was present at tell us what it means? Is our quondam condjute to be to be to proving himself to be to live fish, the following the must needs to be to make a speech, and offer the following. Kossuth banquet in Philadelphia, and had the nust needs 'swim up-stream'? Or, did the pro-

OUR COUNTRY.'-A new and very handson More bitter and biting irony was never condensed in the same compass. Verily, the cheeks of this Cain must be of triple brass, if they did not burn to a cinder, as he read this toast. We tremble for the cause of poor Hungary, when we see the foul hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of such tyrants stretched out to release her hands of the same compass.

Our friend Denison has had a stirring career He is a Baptist clergyman by trade, but seems to have an inveterate hankering for political agitation We knew him nearly twenty years ago as a velent abolitic, ist, and so on down to 1844, when read us a sharp lecture on our laxity of principle in supporting Henry Clay for President. We next 'We ask seriously, if it was for this purpose our nation invited Kossuth to our shores? Certainly not. The idea was never thought of till his declaration of sentiments in England. Did our government plead with Turkey for his release, with the ulterior design of setting him on as the leader of a new revolution in Hungary? Not at all. It was to provide a safe and happy asylum for a noble and to provide a safe and happy asylum for a noble and brave man and his associates. supporting Henry Clay for President. We nex heard of him soon after as a leading Native; there

The Liberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, JAN. 23, 1852.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHU-

SETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY. The Nineteenth Annual Meeting of this Society wil be held in the MELODEON, in Boston, on WEDNES-DAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, January 28th, 29th and 30th, 1852-commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. All auxiliary Societies are solicited to be strongly represented on the occasion. The widest and most cor dial invitation to be present is extended to all those who 'despise fraud, and loathe rapine, and abh blood,' and who long to see this country presenting to the world a pure and glorious example, with not a slave upon her consecrated soil.

FRANCIS JACKSON, President. EDMUND QUINCY, Sec'y.

EXTREMES. Extremes meet: Garrison and Gen. Webb are together: and the Intelligencer and Liberator are working against Kossuth. What is the matter?—Cleveland True Democrat.

The Liberator of last week contains about a dozen The Liberator of last week contains about a dozen articles, by Mr. Garrison and his correspondents, in abuse of Kossuth. It is curious to note the diversity in the character of the papers that abuse the great Hungarian. At present, the leading opponents of Kossuth in this country are James Watson Webb and Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Senator Clemens of Alabams, and Wendell Phillips.—Boston Atlas.

There may be some point or force in these pargraphs, but, if so, we are too dull to perceive it. Extremes meet '-do they ' 'The Intelli er and Liberator,' Senator Clemens and Wendell Phillips,' are 'working against Kossuth'-are they? Well, the Cleveland True Democrat and the Washington Union, John P. Hale and Hangman Foote, are praising and abetting Kossuth! Does n't that square the of the case? Because to state them would spoil the and craven policy, in relation to the question of American slavery. It is a distinct and definite issue. The nation is bound to interfere for the deliverance of Hungary -- a very different issue. What, then, is the matter? Nothing! The Commonwealth exultingly declared, a fortnight

sirce, that 'the Northern jackals of the Slave Power have ascertained, what will very much puzzle our Garvisonian friends, that Kossuth Is AN ABOLITIONIST, and OPPOSED TO THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. because he had given a recommendation, in general terms, to one of his companions in evile A Gyny-MAN; and because the latter, as an associate editor of the Deutsche Zeitung, a German newspaper in New York, has avowed that he 'considers the compromise no settled solution of the slavery question, but a provisional law, for the abrogation of which, at lea far as the extradition of slaves is concerned, he will employ all the means which a public organ can command.' But the Commonwealth has been careful to suppress the fact, that twice has the course of the consistent and noble Gyurman been disclaimed and censured by the trimmer Kossuth-once in a speech ess generally will eulogize his character, and talk at Washington, and subsequently, through his Secremore pro-slavery than this? And yet the Common-fun, I doubt not they would prefer to have some

> tures of Maryland and Alabama have passed resolutions against Kossum's doctrine of intervention, who hear him, he should throw off the clerical recrowingly inquires— Who is so grassy green as to straints that are upon him, and leave his prosy sersuppose that the Legislature of any Slave State would mons at home. The very few sentences of wit-if favor intervention in behalf of liberty, or shrink from wit it can be called-with which he closed his lecture any safe intervention in behalf of slavery?' We re- at Milford, will not pay many for hearing those serply, Louis Kossuth-or else he would not have paid mons often. ourt to the Slave Power, and ignored all sympathy Yet, I will do Mr. Braman the justice to add, that not gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles.

PIENDISH PROSCRIPTION.

In the U. S. House of Representatives, on Monday last, Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, asked leave to I should not feel justified in being silent. offer the following detestable proposition :-

Whereas, some of the States of this Union have in their Constitutions, provided for the absolute exers have sought to obtain the same object by legis-

ers have sought to obtain the same object by legis-lation; and whereas, complaints have at times been made by other States and nations; therefore, Resolved, That in the opinion of the House of Rep-resentatives, it is the unquestionable right of each one of the States to exclude, either wholly or partially from her territory, negroes, either free or slaves, and that the exercise of the right affords no just ground of complaint to either States or nations. omplaint to either States or nations.

Objection was made, and the suspension of the ules to introduce the resolution refused, 68 against 71. negroes into that State, under penalty of imprisonment from two to nine months.

of Kossuth, but they seem to make no impression upon his mind; for whether he is in Pennsylvania, freedom which it advocates with so much ability. Maryland or Washington, for the time being, he is allude to the publication of Mr. Foster's sermon, and equally voluble in his praises of this 'free and mighty other matter of like character.' republic.' It is possible that he may yet see a veritable slave hunt, and the victim chained and carried simple justice, on the part of your correspondent, in back to bondage, in the course of his tour; but we making a charge so grave against a paper in other are forced to believe that, if he should witness a respects so unexceptionable, and also against the proscore of such cases, he would still play the part of duction of a person of the prominence and standing the 'Artful Dodger,' and refuse to utter any other of friend Foster, to accompany the allegation with the language than that of fulsome panegyric. He the most unmistakable and lucid proof. It seems altochampion of down-trodden humanity! Even Hun- gether too summary and insufficient to dismiss it with gary cannot safely trust him, after this !

THE PENNSYLVANIA FREEMAN. At the commence nent of the new year, this ably conducted sheet cause. The proposition is quite too general to sub-(still under the editorial care of our esteemed friend stantiate a charge of such weight and comprehen-OLIVER JOHNSON) was enlarged to the size of the Lib- siveness. erator. This indicates an increasing circulation and a steady growth of anti-slavery sentiment in Pennsyl- respondent, that a strong confidence in the heavenvania. There are no more devoted and intrepid inspired correctness of certain Bible narratives constifriends of our great cause, in any part of the United tutes one of the main supports of the anti-slavery States, than in the Keystone State; and in their or- cause; but there are, nevertheless, many others who gan, the Freeman, they are represented in a faithful are by no means sure that such a belief in many of the and creditable manner. May its subscription list be passages recorded in that 'book of books,' some of doubled during the present year.

OUR FIRST PAGE contains an instructive and engendering spirit of Kossuth's mission to this country, and the doctrine of intervention to prevent interthat wrote a warmly congratulatory address to Kossuth, without any qualification of praise, soon after his arrival in New York. 'Better late than never.'

We have made some extracts from an impressive Sermon, recently delivered by that pulpit Abdiel in Philadelphia, and best of men, WILLIAM H. FURNESS. The plea for Kossuth's silence on the subject of slavery is ingenious, but not satisfactory.

REV. MILTON P. BRAMAN AND WO-MAN'S RIGHTS. DEAR FRIEND GARRISON :

This gentleman delivered a lecture at Milton, be ore the Lyceum, on the evening of the 14th inst., apon Woman, of which I send you this notice, wish ng you would give it a place in the Liberator, if you think it of sufficient importance, and can do so without excluding more interesting and valuable matter. About two-thirds of the lecture was made up of mercommon-places on woman in barbarism and woman in civilization—as the slave and as the companion of man and presented to us in an awkwardness of manner and in a monotony of voice, that put some of h hearers to sleep, and sent others out of the hall, whilst many who remained did restless and reluctant penance under the infliction, for simple courtesy's sake. Of course, there was nothing special to object to in the matter of this portion of his lecture; but that he should be invited to come from such a distance as Danvers, and at so much expense, to read to us what we had all read before, and times almost without number, proved to have been a great mistake, espe cially when so many brilliant lecturers are in the field. It was simply an orthodox sermon, and one of the prosiest, dullest kind, at that. We needed not to go out of Milford to get something on the same subject, and on the same side of it, that would have bee

much more interesting.

an application, which certainly had the merit of keeping us nearly all awake. He seemed to have got out of the meeting-house into some more ' free-and-easy place, where he had a right to unbend from his clerical dignity, and speak for our arausement. We knew there was a vein of popular wit and ridicule in the man, and that he delighted in bringing it into service in the treatment of all questions of reform. We once read an 'Election Sermon' of his, in which were manifest quite apparent proofs of the fact; and we supposed that he would sprinkle this spice all the way through his lecture, and thus make it interesting account? But why keep out of sight the real facts to his audience, if not profitable. But he only let it out when he came to pay his respects to the Woman's story. The Liberator censures Kossuth for his selfish Rights movement, which was fresh proof to some that the body of the lecture was prepared for the . saered desk' and the 'holy day.' Well, however, was Intelligencer opposes Kossuth for insisting that this it for his reputation in Milford, that he had within him this reserved power to bring out in the afterpiece, wherewith to amuse the hundreds whom he had so long held in 'durance vile.' Had it not been for this, he would have gone away without a single laurel, and been set down by the Milfordians as a third-rate preacher, who had greatly mistaken his celling by accepting invitations to lecture to Lyceums accustomed to hear such men as Theodore Parker and Wendell Phillips. And as it was, we think few felt themselves sufficiently compensated for their time and money, by the occasional sallies of cheap wit and ridicule with which he favored them. It is a sufficient indication of the scurrility of Mr.

But, having finished his sermon, he appended to it

Braman's performance, to say that he presented ABBY Folsom-a well-known insane woman-as the representative of the Woman's Rights movement, and the late Worcester Convention, and made mirth for his audience by conjecturing 'what a generation of Abbys would be.' He also had the effrontery to assert that the women generally, who are engaged in the new movement in behalf of their sex, aspired to an imitation of that unfortunate person! Of course, his tary, in a card to the public, in which he meanly hearers all knew better, and that he only resorted to blames GYURMAN for 'occupying himself with a this slander to get up a laugh, which seemed to be question of domestic American policy, -what a soft the only way in which he could save himself from term for chattel slavery !-- and accuses him of acting the reproach of insufferable tediousness. No body in a manner injurious to the interest of his own could have been satisfied, had it not been for the country, and in diametric opposition to Gov. Kos- merriment he thus created, and I venture to say, he suth's decidedly expressed opinion as to the duty and never would have been invited to Milford again. As policy of To NON-INTERFERENCE on in such ques- it was, they only laughed at him as they would at tions'!!! Was ever conduct more shabby, or act any clown; and when they go any where simply for wealth has not made the slightest allusion to it, but who can give them more of it, and not so much dullstill keeps up a running fire of Kossuru glorification! ness to begin with. Mr. Braman should understand, The Commonwealth after stating that the Legisla- that if he expects to make himself popular solely on account of his ability to excite the risibles of those

with the abolitionists. The Commonwealth, too, has be said a good thing or two against the declining been 'so grassy green' as to indulge in such a suppractice of tight dressing, and some other kindred position; and hence its justification of the trimming fashions; and had it not been for the unscrupulous policy marked out for himself by the Hungarian Me- ridicule which he used, to prejudice his hearers against Sycophan:. Verily, they have their reward. Men do a just and righteous cause, dull and common-place as he otherwise was, his lecture would have pass off without this public notice. But the use he made of the name of Abby Folsom, and his motive and end in so doing, seem to me to demand this rebuke, and Hopedale, Jan. 15, 1852.

THE LIBERATOR -- PREE DISCUSSION. FRIEND GARRISON:

A communication from a correspondent of Amster dam, N. Y., in a recent number of the Liberator, covering a remittance, with the request that you will stop the paper, when you shall have sent him a quid pro quo, unless he, at that time, forwards another payment, prompts me to offer a remark or two, and close with a suggestion.

Of the Liberator, your correspondent says- 'As an anti-slavery paper, it is the most reliable and unswerv-To A bill has been introduced into the Legislature ing in the land. Its course is honorable, dignified of Pennsylvania, prohibiting the immigration of free and uncompromising.' No very mean compliment, surely. But he adds a remark, which, if correct. would go far to qualify, if not to absolutely neutral-A similar demonstration has been made in the Ma- ize the high but just encomium. 'I have been pained,' he says, ' that it should sometimes be made the These transactions are taking place before the eyes medium for the dissemination of sentiments not only not congenial with, but hostile to the great cause of

Now, it seems to me that it would be but an act of the affirmation, that 'just in proportion as we weaken the confidence of the community in the Bible, we cu away one of the main supports of the anti-slavery

It may be perfectly clear to the mind of your cor which have been cited by friend Foster, sustain such an important relation to the anti-slavery cause; -- for instance, the account of the creation-the fall-the forcible Letter from Judge Jay, relating to the war- command to Abraham to kill his only son Isaac, and offer him for a burnt-offering-the edict for exterminating the Canaanites, &c. If the anti-slavery vention. It looks a little paradoxical, and like an cause rests mainly on the belief of the heavenly oriafter-thought, emanating as it does from the same pen gin and truthfulness of such passages, it certainly cannot be a long or difficult task to make it so appear; for it must be clear to the most common intel ligence, that a cause so important cannot be based on a dubious foundation. It seems, therefore, incumbent on your correspondent to make out this case; and when it is accomplished, he may rest assured in the comforting reflection, that he has done important service to mankind. And here I wish to suggest to

him, whether it is not plainly his duty to take the Liberator, and whenever he fin

in it of the character of which he comp dency of which, in his opinion, is so di anti-slavery cause, that he address hi faithfulness to the work of setting the man the same columns in which the wrong is de is aware that the Liberator is freely offered;

this purpose.

I confidently hope that he will adopt the fig. suggestion, for he must know, that any pers that are reliable and unswer with dignity and ability, and unco none too plenty; and he will readily one which stands at the head of th of glorious moral luminaries, whose fu gence is so much needed to dispel the ti that overhangs this land, like the pall midnight, ought not to be deserted men, and put out, on account of so spots which the sharp vision of some has sometimes' flitting athwart its dis

When I speak of correcting the e sometimes get into the Liber no reference to such efforts as that of the Lord, of Portland, in reply to friend Fost The epithets to be used in speaking of a pro of that sort readily suggest themselv telligent and candid reader, and I need not w them. For petulance of spirit and wesking gument, it is conspicuous; and wholl the dignity with which a person of his prese should have treated a subject of so much It makes one think, on reading it, that it was y some sickly sophomore, in a fit of the dolor who, sometime in the future, hoped to attain, as height of his ambition, to the rank and stan fifth-rate lawver.

Springfield, Jan. 15, 1852.

MEETINGS IN CENTRAL NEW YORL FRIEND GARRISON :

On Saturday, Dec. 27th, Parker Pillsbury and g elf journeyed from Little Falls to our friend H. Easton's of Cedarville, where we held three very teresting meetings in the Universalist Church, or ter the evening services of Sunday, We found or selves very pleasantly entertained at the hon-Hiram Brown in West Winfield. On Monday of ing, and Tuesday afternoon and evening, we h meetings in the Presbyterian Church of East W field. Here our esteemed friend and co-labo lie Holley, accompanied by Miss Putnam, joine in our efforts for the destruction of slav a good portion of the time of each meeting, and festing a degree of feeling, true-womanhood, in quence, scarcely equalled by any of her set. were also very happy to meet our good friend G. Richie, a Baptist minister, who has secrific reputation on the altar of human freedom, by ing to fellowship, not only the slave-o apologist, ' choosing rather to suffer affliction w people of God, than to dwell in tents of wicken

Thursday, we went on our way to Je temple here is one of the largest and most a the region; and although it was once filled wi ligionists on the Sabbath days, we were told ore than sixteen. The steeple of in a falling condition, and like the religion a very strong tendency downward. We held a neetings here, and found some good spirits.

On Saturday, we were taken to West Winfe friend Rider, when we separated,meetings here, and several at West Exeter at the time, to good and attentive audiences. In West field, the church was trying to revive her wis but as her religion did not include the cause of cousness, we were excluded from her house, bu without exciting a strong feeling of indig against such inhumanity, especially among our

friends. On Tuesday, we went to Burlington Flats w we held several meetings. The people, h with very few exceptions, were utterly unable to preciate the subject of humanity. They seems inswer a very good purpose as Methodists and tists, but to think of making a humane or Ch people of them, to my mind, would be decidedly

Our next meetings were held in the Baptist of in Leonardsville. On Saturday and Sunday, the day and evening, we held meetings in the Will Baptist church at Unadilla Forks. Our n ings here were well attended. ment was created. An attempt was made by the Will Baptist minister to shield their church from in charges preferred against her. The close comm Baptists, also, came to the defence of their chart

much to their shame. Near the close of the afternoon meeting on Sund I announced that I had some pamphlets for sale, which time Elder Star arose, and objected to my ling any books in that house on Sunday. Some of own church-members, however, as well as other mediately arose and expressed their hope that all wished to buy books would do so; and the res was, that I sold more pamphlets in five minates I have sold at any other meeting since I have the State; and although the Elder himself & purchase a book, yet he very readily accepted a before leaving the house, that some one e bought for him. Whether he took it in view of principle, that the partaker of stolen goods is mis as the thief, or not, I do not know; but I pro-

Last evening we spoke at Monticello; and to-s row, and perhaps next day, we shall hold meeting Newville. Thanks are due to L. G. Thomas and ers for making arrangements, advertising of

In this region, as in New England, there are very few true, uncompromising friends of the sla and we cannot expect it will be otherwise while have aboutforty thousand ministers of God holding the ears of the people one serenth pa time, and by their example, teaching the steal, rob, and brutalize man, from the cr grave, is not an act unworthy the Christian, the victim is black! May God have mere slave!

Cedarville, Herkimer Co, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1852.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Socie hand. By the official notice, it will be s to be held at the MELODEON, in this city, day, Thursday and Friday, the 28th, inst. We trust to see the anti-slavery me men of every part of the State, from Nantucket, present in large numbers. gest, that in such places as are too rem rously represented, the friends of the designate one or more individuals to reat the annual meeting, and write in defr or in part, the expenses which their may thus incur. Nor from Massacht we invite the friends of freedom. Le from every part of New England-from where their lot may be cast, and join with ours to establish the kingdom of Truth at tice, of Righteousness and of Liberty, our land, to all the inhabitants thereof.

THE BAZAAR. A considerable portice number will be occupied with an admirable the proceedings and results of the late Box Slavery Bozaar, from the pen of Miss Anne Weston. It will be read with great intere isfaction on both sides the Atlantic.

NEW YORK. our friend H. M. eld three very in-

es. In West Win

made by the Free close communio of their church, ecting on Sunday, shieta for sale, at jected to my sel-lay. Some of his rell as others, im-hope that all who ; and the result

ive minutes, than be I have been in himself did not y accepted of one ne one else had t in view of the n goods is as bed ; but I presume llo; and to-morhold meetings at Thomas and othtising our meet-

d, there are but ds of the slave; erwise while we God (so-called.) enth part of the ng them that to ne cradle to the ristian, provided WIS FORD. n. 13, 1852. TING

lociety is near at se seen that it is ity, on Wedne , 29th, and 30th m Berkshire to
And we segtote to be numeabould represent them raying, in whole representativ usetts alone do

om every place in their efforts Truth and Jus-· throughout all C.

Boston Anti-

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS. HARWICH, 15th Jan., 1852.

inst., I went to Taunton, meeting. The notice given was svery cold, and a storm scarced no audience. Mr. Van Wagner, hkeepsle Blacksmith, had placard nd had a meeting in the Town Liquor Law; but his meeting g a handful in the great Iown ed much disappointed. But th athy of any consequence for in Taunton. The gang of 'Nigme, a night or two after, to derarricaturing the Southern nevell received, and their elegan ted by the Taunton people. went to Raynham, to the home of he Gilmores. In the evening. the school-house, and had a tol While speaking upon the and elergy of this country, in the door opened, and the Rev. Mr. elily up to the desk. I contin the subject above named, and the ed taking notes.' At the rks, he undertook to defend the ed himself in a great variety of sents; among them, that 'ther Massachusetts who approved of the took notes, intending, of course, s he finished. I rose, and had remarks, when he put on his cloak for the door. I called upon him ne back, but the coward sneakdoubt, that the audience would remained, however, and we staid k. There were two or more angry showed much more temper than ne they pursued-and they were Soilers, too! But clerical dignity book from the collision with truth. who had come into the meeting. es the cowardice of the priest, and the pro-slavery church whose cause

Friday, we spoke in the schooladience were present, and were stopped, while there, at the house I went to Valley Falls, R. I., where

pted to advocate. The meeting was

one, and the Gilmores think a very stirred the depths of the stagnant

old obtain no place for Saturday evee ase of the hall where the Episcopal the Sabbath, Lucy Stone spoke chiefly ladies, in the forenoon. In the meeting was quite full, and was Miss Stone and myself. In the al clergyman went through the seculiar to his sect, and preached h for building the ark in such good ing implicitly and immediately' the d. Yet the professing Christians of old eighty-eight thousand of God's as, and have any amount of faith be and they know that God long ago all their fuith, and all their reli keen the voke upon the slave, and rob ts had been duly set forth to sonle, the audience remained to hear hat the merits of the modern saints, the matter of their obedience to the , were found sadly wanting. Mr. sh workingman, who had heard the the English Church from his childe los of haughty priests and curates. er of England starved around them, made stian graces. It was about ten o'clock ceting adjourned, and we felt that the se of the slave. While at Valley Falls the ahundant hospitality of Samuel B

GEORGE W. PUTNAM.

OLD COLONY A. S. SOCIETY. C. BURLEIGH'S AGENCY.

ly aware, as well as the readers ir, that the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Somgaged that early and tried friend of the slave, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, to leeagent of the Society, in Plymouth county, the present winter. Allow me to say, righ commenced his mission in Novem-He began lecturing in Rochester, where I gave the first anti-slavery lecture ever de-He spent a week in this town, and

been lecturing in Duxbury, Kingston,

ment in Plymouth county was first sugar friend Lewis Ford, who is always first od word and work. But the first and in the proposition was, How shall the an Agent! Mr. Ford was strong in the we, as a Society, could support an Agent; inducement, he promptly came forward o pay one dollar for every eight that the collect in the county. This very noble us offer of Mr. Ford's, together with his and stirring remarks on the occasion, I is say, induced the Society to move in and appoint a committee in the several e county, expressly for the purpose of obiptions for this object. A committee dy raised, and printed circulars forwardthe committee, by the Secretary. ain has labored, and brought forth some

than a four-legged quadruped, as friend be obliged to confess, ere the winter agency I am happy to say that the movement will ed by the abolitionists of the Old Colony, y judge from facts and information already rea some of the committee. A lady in South s handed to us a five dollar note. Mr. of Kingston, has collected in his village lars, and paid the same into the treasury. is Bonney, of Plympton, one of the comobtained, by subscription, in her town, of thirty dollars. She informs me that she the paper to every church member in and to nearly every inhabitant. Thus, t, her success. Other towns are moving in Hanover, I understand, has pledged ty-fire dollars. The meeting at Plymouth, 21d, was quite successful in regard to collecmoney, about sixty dollars being received. thirty and forty of which will be appropri-

he support of Mr. Burleigh. these facts, and other considerations which named, I think the Old Colony A. S. Socibe able to raise funds sufficient to sustain her We make these statements for the information ragement they may afford to other members tee. We trust they will attend to the sned them, and report as soon as convenient. leigh is well qualified for the work he has aten, and we trust the abolitionists of Plya county will amply sustain bim.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary O. C. A. S. Society. PEMALE BENEVOLENT FIRM.

This is the title of an association, which was or-

This is the title of an association, which was organized in Boston, last year, by some of the most enterprising colored women, for mutual aid and advantage, in case of sickness and misfortune. More than a hundred members belong to it, and it promises to be of great utility. 'Union' and 'Co-openation' should be the watchwords of our colored population, of both sexes,—especially now that fresh efforts are making to enerce them out of the country.

On Monday evening, a very excellent address was delivered before the association referred to, in the Belknap-street meeting-house, by Mr. W. J. Warkins, a young man of color, from which we take the following extract:—

'Ladies of the Benevolent Firm—This is, I believe, the occasion of your first anniversary. Now, what is the object of your Society? Upon what is it founded? In a word, your object in associating yourselves together is to relieve the needy, comfort the afflicted, succor the distressed, and smooth the wrinkles on the brow of care. Laudable object indeed! one worthy our most ardent earthly aspirations—one which elicits the admiration of angels, the approbation of God. There are ladies' societies in existence whose ostensible objects to do good, to exercise the noble attribute of benevolence; but their real and only object is to elicit the applause of men, to hear their names, in gladsome intonations, echoed from the trump of fame; ay, to have the multitude point them out as kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all above statements are fully corroborated by a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and only object in a word, you to have the multitude point them out as kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a kind-hearted, benevolence; when they were all and you were a proposition of the pr in gladsome intonations, echoed from the trump of deal fairly with others, would have sent to you agen a paragraph for publication.

The above statements are fully corroborated by a Roxbury gentleman, who was also present at the amelioration of those around them, none can be more eager than they to bestow their soi-disant charity; but let them have reason to suspect that what they give shall be known only to Him who seeth them in give shall be known only to Him who seeth them in secret, and their bowels of compassion become suddenly contracted, their countenances become much denly contracted, their countenances become much elongated, and very expressive of hard, exceedingly hard times, and we hear no more of their munificent donations; their heart-strings, and especially their purse-strings, refuse to yield. This is not TRUE be-dents of Foreign Travel. It was the little incidents,

Many of you, composing the society I have the honor of addressing, lay claim to the appellation of Christians. A man or woman, then, to be a Christian, must be like Christ. We must endeavor to imitate him in his active beneficence. There are those There is an air of repose about Mr. P. which we admire in a public speaker. His countenance is the embodied idea of serenity. He never loses his balance, but being perfectly at ease, his gestures are as graceful as the wave of the rose-bush in the breeze, and the intonations of his voice are as musical as the melody of the groves, or the cadences of running streams. those who are unprepared for his advent, those un- streams. protected from the chilling blast of his nostrils! When disease spreads fearful havoc all around you, these, these are the conditions of life which should and do call forth your ardent sympathy. The main and facely the wings of the eagles of immortality. —Corr. Salem Freeman. protected from the chilling blast of his nostrils! object of your association, ladies, is to help each other. There may be some of you, and there doubtless are, who do not need that assistance and support to which I have incidentally adverted. I have known, in my native city, those who would not become members of a beneficial institution; and the reason assigned was, that they were fully able to take care of themselves, without the extraneous intervention of those around them. This may be. But then, this is no reason such persons should not contribute their mite towards the furtherance of so laudable an object as that for which your society is instituted. Far be the impious insinuation! What does our Savior say upon this subject of benevolence? He says, through the mouth of one of his servants, 'He that given to the mouth of one of his servants, 'He that given the poor lendeth to the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again.' He speaks likewise of the manner in which this benevolence should be exercised. 'Take heed that you do not your alms before men, to be seen of them, otherwise we have no rewards the fercent them to the reason the position by themselves in a particular part of the reason. The number of blacks present was a considerable, and, as a general thing, they took up a position by themselves in a particular part of the reason. The number of blacks present was considerable, and, as a general thing, they took up a position by themselves in a particular part of the reason. There may be some of you, and there doubtless the manner in which this benevolence should be exercised. 'Take heed that you do not your alms before men, to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in heaven. Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do, in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. But, verily, I say unto you, they have their reward.' Now, mark the sequel:—'But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not thy left hand know what thy right hand do-let not the very best speaker in Canada, are relieved and assisted purely from motives of humanity, and not because there is any desire to eaties them to come here in considerable, and, as a general thing, they took up a position by themselves in a particular part to the ward, though, to some extent, they were interspersed through the audience. Mr. Ward, recently of the room, though, to some extent, they were interspersed thro eth. That thy alms may be in secret, and He which Tribune. seeth in secret, shall reward thee openly.' Again, we The Christiana Tragedy.-- A correspondent of the are told, 'if we give all our goods to feed the poor, Cheveland True Democrat, who recently visited the and our bodies to be burned, and have not charity, it neighborhood of Christiana, says he learned the folprofiteth nothing.' To characterize a man as unchar- lowing facts :to involve a paradox, or contradiction in terms. But it is not the mere act of giving which constitutes charity, but the motive that prompts to the performance of the act. If we give our alms to be seen of them, to catch the enthusiastic plaudits and hosannas of the multiple such phasical charity is table, who gives all his goods to feed the poor, seems multitude, such pharisaical charity is no more than a half-brother. ounding brass or tinkling cymbal. But, if the mo- 4th, That there were three of Gorsuch's slave tive by which we are actuated be to elicit the appro- present; one of whom shot him, and another shot his bation of him who seeth us in secret, if it be the re-

sult of the out-gushing sympathies of our nature, then this constitutes an exhibition of true charity. There are a great many societies that pretend to be founded on true benevolence : but from the benevofounded on true benevolence; but from the benevolence of some of them may the good Lord deliver us,
as from the jaws of the rapacious tiger! Look, for
instance, at the disinterested benevolence of the Colonization Society. Colonizationists are actuated by
love for the colored man! O yes, love for the colors

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The solored man! O yes love for the color of the colo love for the colored man! O, yes, love for the colored man! They think there is not room enough for of the city, with four children. One chair and a box us and the Irish, the Hungarians, and others, in the small territory of the United States; and because the sun hath looked more intensely upon us than upon dren's clothing, and the few articles of bedding, with them, we must consent to be banished three or four thousand miles out of their sight. And, if we comply with their mild and merciful requisitions, they will love us with a vengeance; but, if we remain in the land of our birth, and struggle manfully for our rights, we are doomed to elicit their intensified hate. From such philanthropy, I would again invoke the good Lord to deliver us! But, if I were following characteristic letter to Mr. Greeley :called to point out, among that homogeneous mass of them by which we are surrounded, to a society which I consider founded upon principles of true benevolence, I should point to those diametrically hostile to colonization, those anti-slavery societies of this coun-

soirce which was handsomely provided by Mr. J. B. SMITH. After the supper, brief speeches were made by WM. LLOYD GARRISON and PARKER PILLSBURY, whose presence gave the liveliest satisfaction. It was a very pleasant and interesting occasion, and all Luzerne county, says: present seemed highly to enjoy it.

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THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL; a Repos itory of Science, Literature, and General Intelligence, amply illustrated with Engravings. Published monthly by Fowlers and Wells, No. 131, Nassau street,

year each. All letters and orders should be post-paid, and directed to Fowlers AND WELLS, No. 131, NasFrom the Boston Traveller of Tuesday. WILLIAM JONES.

South Danvers Lyceum .- The subject of Wendell

He has a great command of language, and always

1st. I am assured that all who participated in the

son, who has since recovered from his wounds.

5th, That most of the colored people who collected
on the occasion were fugitives, all of whom fled to
Canada, and not one has been or will be arrested.

Destitute Hungarians .- While many are so zealo ecupies the garret of a small house in a central part onstitute the furr iture of her apartment. All of the property brought over with her has been parted with, a order to procure food. Even a part of the chilthe exception of two sheets and a coverlid, are in the possession of the pawnbrokers. The husband is a well educated man, but the wife says he cannot pro-cure work, and 'Poles cannot beg.' The wife is a ady, both in appearance and by birth. ent. Cases such as these should not be left unre lieved .- N. Y. Jour. of Com.

'Help me, Cassius.'- Cassius M. Clay has sent the

WHITE HALL, Madison Co., Ky., ? December 26, 1851. }
H. Greeler, Esq.,—I send you a check on Miller k Brown, Cincinnati, Ohio, for one hundred dollars, which I wish united with the Kossuth or Hungarian

After the delivery of the address, the association adjourned to re-assemble immediately at the Washingtonian Hall, in Bromfield-street, to participate in a soirce which was handsomely provided. I am for committing myself-committing the peo

*I suppose it would not be an exaggregate, say, that sixty or eighty children have died with it [the scarlet fever] in this township, during the last six or eight weeks. Some have lost all their offspring, or eight weeks. 'I suppose it would not be an exaggeration to nunity is in mourning over the ruin Death has wrought .- Phil. Penn.

Kline, the witness in the Christiana treason trial, has been arrested and held to bail, charged by Castner Hanway with perjury.

form—Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated by the control of ten thousand. The town of Lawrence, where there

Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. Terms the same.

The Student, and Family Miscellany, designed for children and youth, parents and teachers. Illustrated with Engravings.

The Student, and Family Miscellany, designed for children and youth, parents and teachers. Illustrated with Engravings.

The Laws of Life. Profusely illustrated. Mander.—Patrick Burke, the keeper of a sailors' boarding house in Ann street, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, on the night of the life in interest, in this city, was stabled, bed, on the night of the life in interest, and in interest with a man named Gallagher, and died in two hours. Gallagher was also badly stabled. The

The Universal Phonography and Verbatim Reporting, with Practical Instruction to learners. Printed in Phonography.

Either of these monthlies will be sent by mail to any Post office in the United States, for One Dollar a after which they will be sent to Jamaica.—Baltimore Sun.

HARRISHURO, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

Kossuth and suite, accompanied by the Reception Committee, arrived here about 3 o'clock, per special train, having been detained on the route in consequence of the breaking of a car wheel. He was received by the Legislature and a large crowd of citizens. The party were conducted to sleighs drawn by four horses each, and the procession was formed entirely of indieach, and the procession was formed entirely of indi-viduals in sleighs. They moved through the principal streets, and finally drew up at Herr's Hotel, where the guests were quartered. Great enthusiasm was manifested. After dinner, the party proceeded to the State House.

that the Festivate of the seats of members were occupied by strangers. He hoped that Kossuth would not be received in a way that would disgrace the State, and moved that the Convention adjourn until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fraily, of Schuylkill, rose to reply, but his voice was drowned by the shouts of the mob. Every body rose to their feet. The Speaker demanded gentlemen to take their

the officers of the House to clear the Hall of the persons who occupied the places of the members, he would take his seat.

Mr. Fraily hoped the Convention would not ad-Mr. James said that it was a burning disgrace that

Judge Gillis said that if the Speaker would order

Mr. James said that it was a burning disgrace that the proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania should be interrupted by a noisy rabble.

Judge Gillis insisted upon his motion to adjourn. The Speaker put the question, and the motion to adjourn was voted down almost unanimously; but whether by members or strangers, it was impossible to tell. The negative was received with renewed shouts and yells by the mob. Notwithstanding the allusion to the places of members being occupied, the occupants of the seats, principally ladies, received the insinuation with indifference, and made no move to vacute the same.

At 10 minutes before 5 o'clock, the National Guard of Harrisburg, under the command of Capt. John R. Garland, marched into the Rounda, and took posses-

on of the doors.
The manly and efficient conduct of Captain Garland

At 5 o'clock, the Governor of the Commonwealth and Heads of Departments were At 5 o'clock, the Governor of the Commowelland Heads of Departments were announced, and entered the Hall; whereupon, the confusion in the Rotunda was renewed, and in the midst of which, the Sergeant-at-Arms announced the Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, who entered, escorting the distinguished Governor of Hungary, Lank Kearth.

Louis Kossuth.

The Chairman of the House Committee introduced The Chairman of the House Committee in Kossuth, who took a seat beside Governor Johnston, on the Speaker's stand. The noise and confusion here became so great, that the ceremonies of reception were suspended, and the Speaker ordered the doors to be closed, which it was found impossible to do, the mob having again acquired the ascendancy.

Kossuth sat calmly looking on, not a feature of his face disturbed.

The military here marched through the Hall, wen round to the back windows, and filed round to the front of the Capitol, again entering the Rotunda with the intention of clearing it. The attempt was futile, and, in the midst of the uproar, Governor Johnston commenced his address of welcome to Kossuth, not a word of which was heard beyond the Clerk's desk—notbeen there, and it is doubtful if even Kossuth

When the Governor had concluded, Kossuth re When the Governor had concluded, Rossula fe-mained standing silent for some time, when he com-menced his address amid the deadened shouts of the crowd outside. His speech was listened to with breathless attention by those inside the hall, and fre-quently interrupted by shouts of applause. Kossuth spoke for about fifteen minutes, and when he had finished, the Convention adjourned, and then, and not till then, was the scene of rowdysm ended.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 15, 1852. Visit of Gov. Kosath to the Legislature.—Gov. Kos-suth and suite this morning visited the two houses of the Legislature, in company with Gov. Johnston, and were formally presented to the members. He spent noarly an hour in the House of Representatives, afterward proceeded to the Senate. When he announced by the Committee, the Senate rose, he was conducted to a seat. He was afterward he was conducted to a seat. He was afterward presented to the members individually, and remained in the Chamber about half an hour, when he retired with Gov. Johnston. He was evidently much interested in all he saw, and viewed with much gratifies tion the large painting of Penn, which hangs in the Chamber, over the entrance to the east committee room.

THE KOSSUTH BANQUET AT HARRISBURG HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 16.

The banquet in honor of Gov. Kossuth came off to-night. About three hundred persons sat down to dinner, a large portion of them members of the Legislature. Governor Johnston presided, assisted by ex-Senator Cameron. The cloth was removed at about 10 o'clock, and soon after a toast, complimentary to Governor Johnston, having been drank with great enthusiasm, the Governor briefly responded. After returning his thanks for the compliment, he alluded to Kossuth's mission. He came here not for sympathy slone, but for aid for the cause of republican freedom. He not only wanted that, but the encouragement of our Government in aid of the cause of down trojuden Hungary. Not profession, but action was want-He not only wanted that, but the encourage with the control our Government in aid of the cause of down troubled Hungary. Not profession, but action was wanted, and he exherted his hearers never to cease acting, and he exherted his hearers never to cease acting, writing as railroads are in travelling. Fowlers & Wells with the control of the control of the cause of down troubled with the cause of the cause of down troubled with the cause of the

in exile. The star of freedom will yet shine through the dark night of her adversity.

Gov. Kossuth responded, returning his thanks for the sentiment. If the sentiments expressed by his Excellency (Gov. Johnston) should become the rule of action of the great State of Pennsylvania, then she would become the Liberator of Europe. To show that the cause he plead was not a dead one, he cast a rapid glance over the past and present history and position of Hungary and Europe, showing the causes of the revolution and the circumstances of its fail ure. For the future, a revolution in Europe was inevitable.

South Carolina Homestead Law.—The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a Homestead Law, exempting dwelling-house, fifty acres of land, one horse, and \$25 worth of provisions, from levy.

The Spiritual Rappings.—It is said that a number of believers in the spiritual rappings have formed a distinct settlement at Mountain Cove, Fayette county. In Virginia, where they have purchased \$14,000 in Virginia

The success of his mission here would insure the success of the revolution, and save seas of blood; but even though the United States could side positively with the despots, it would break out, for even death was less hated than despote oppression. When the struggle by Hungary should be renewed, Austria would prove weak and unreliable for the tyrants, and if the United States should protest, Russia would not dare interfere, lest Poland, Turkey, Sweden, and other powers, should fall upon and destroy her. In conclusion, he gave a sentiment:—

Pennsylvania—The Keystone of the Union. May it, by its legitimate influence upon the destinies of this mighty power on earth, and by the substantial generosity of its citizens, soon become the keystone eight slaves to be revived in this new Mecca of a new religion.

New York, are to be revived in this new Mecca of a new religion.

Negroes for California.—The Yorkville (S. C.)

Remedy says that a company of twenty young men and twenty negroes, from Burke and Catawba, N. C., passed through there lass Saturday, en route for California.

There were some hardy looking follows among them, who seemed hent on having their share of the gold dust, if hard work or hard knocks could bring it.

Saves Liberated.—The Cincinnati Gazette says—The Colonization Agent for Ohio, Dr. David Christy, informs us that a lady of this city offers about twenty eight slaves to be gotten.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The sentiments in favor of practical sympathy and aid, and national interference to secure fair play, especially, were approved. The speech of Kossuth was followed by sixteen deafening plays the start in their new home.

Exercit's Memoir of Webster.—The new edition of the Speeches, Forensic Arguments and Diplomatic Papers of Daniel Webster, in six volumes, which the subject of Daniel Webster, in six volumes, which the subject of Daniel Webster is the subject of Daniel Webster.

ntervention for non-intervention.

The speaking continued until after midnight.

ate; Mrs. Butler, Major Lenox, Gen. Cass, Governor Seward, and Gen. Shields, of the Senate Committee; Mr. Ampere, a distinguished savans on a visit to the French Minister: Protessor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Mrs. Henry, and Dr. Kane, of the Exploring Expedition.—Washington Republic, Jan. 5.

GRAND GULF, Jan. 14. Further Particulars of the E. the Steamer George Washington—The Killed and Wounded.—The explosion of the boilers of the steamer Geo. Washington, on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, took place a little above here about 1 o'clock Washington, on her way from Cincinnati to New Orleans, after dinner, the party proceeded to the State House.

The House met at 4 o'clork. At about noon, ladies began to fill the Hall of the House, and long before the time of meeting, had completely filled the seats of members and of the floor, notwithstanding the joint rules which had been adopted by the Committee of Arrangements. The rotunda and entrance the Hall presented a scene of dire confusion—an immense crowd struggling and swaying to and fro.

All kinds of curses were hurled at the Sergeant-at-Arms and the officers on duty, and it was certainly the most rowdy demonstration we ever witnessed.

It being impossible to check it, as a last resort, the military were sent for. The Speaker repeatedly called upon the House to come to order, but without effect. The crowd was appealed to, and in the name of Pennentreated to clear the Rotunda, and allow the Senators to enter the Hall. His entreaty was turned into fidicule by the mob, which shouted and hosted all the more. Speaker Rhey plied his hammer in vain.

Finally, in the midst of the confusion, Judge Gillis attempted to address the Chair. He had understood that the Legislature of Pennsylvania was to receive the great Kossuth, but the seats of members were ocupied by strangers. He honed that Kossuth would

Louisville, Jan. 15. Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington - More Lives Lost. - The steamer Martha Washington, bound to New Orleans, was burnt yesterday, at Island 65, below Memphis. A man, his wife and two children, (passengers in the ladies' cabin.) and one deck passenger, were burned to death. Many of the passengers, &c. were rescued and taken to Memphis by the steamer James Millengen & Son, while others were taken by the Charles Hammond to New Orleans. Three nutes after the boat took fire she was envelo flames, and the cabin fell in. The books and papers

Cost of Living Abroad 'Officially.'-The State De partment, in pursuance of a resolution of Congress has addressed circular letters to American minister and consuls, inquiring the expense of living. Mr Lawrence answers, not by saying what it costs hin to live in London, because he fortunately is able to upport any style that he chooses, but by showing what it costs an American minister to live respecta-bly, ending with a conclusion that the present sala-ry is not quite half adequate.

Mr. L. pays \$3.000 a year for house rent, and over

\$1000 for carriages, horses, coachmen, &c. This leaves but two thousand dollars for all other ex-

An Avalanche from Trinity Church .- An avalanche vas yesterday precipitated from Trinity Church, Summer street, upon a portion of Thorndike Building, by which about \$1400 worth of glass, comprising sky-light windows, was destroyed. A large stock of silks in Chandler & Co.'s store was also much damaged... Boston Transcript, 2d inst.

The Boston Packet Ship Staffordshire .- This clipper The Boston racket Sup Scaporasure.—In a cupper ship of Train & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets made a splendid passage out. She sailed in company with steamship Asia, and kept side by side with her four hours. She was off Tuskar in twelve days, and would have made the shortest trip on record of a sailing ship. had she not met with easterly wind in the chann As it was, she made the passage in fourte

American whittling is an anecdote for histor eption Gen. Houston has presented Grace Greenwood with a bow and two arrows, which he cut out of a shingle while his brother Senators were 'saving the Union.'

> In the Senate of this State, Mr. De Treville has giv en notice that he will ask leave to introduce a bill to authorize courts of law to receive as evidence the statements of negroes and free persons of color in the trial of any abolitionist, or citizen of a free soil State, for certain offences against the laws of this State.

> Disaster to the Brig Acorn, of Boston .-- The brig Acorn, of Boston, from Curacoa for New York, with Acorn, of dye woods and hides, got ashore on the 13th Dec., on the south-west point of Great Inugua. The deck load, and a portion of the cargo under deck, were thrown overboard, and with the assistance of wreckers, she was got off, and arrived at Nassau, Dec. 21st. The Chamber of Commerce has awarded \$1075 as salvage on the vessel and cargo. The brig was not damaged sufficiently to require repairs, and

Torner, the great English landscape painter, died at his residence, No 47 Queen Ann street, London, on Friday, Dec. 19, aged 78. He was never married, and leaves a very large fortune, made by his art. He was the son of a barber. His finished oil paintings have latterly ranged in price from \$3500 to \$7000.

Kidnapping .--The Jamaica Standard says that sev eral persons of color have been abducted on board American steamships, and sold into slavery in the United States. The Governor's attention has been drawn to the matter.

The Lowell American compliments the Home

Namby-Pambyism: any, except, perhaps, a pious pa-per devoted to negro-catching, like the Boston Trav-eller and Christian Observer. It is hard to say which is the most contemptible class."

cd, and he exhorted his hearers never to cease acting, until the Government took the high ground necessary to secure to Hungary the simple justice she demanded. In conclusion, he gave the third toast:—

Hungary—Betrayed, but not subdued. Her Constitution violated, her people in chains, and her chief in exile. The star of freedom will yet shine through the dark night of her adversity.

evitable.

The success of his mission here would insure the success of the revolution, and save seas of blood; ca of a new religion.

Pennsylvania—The Keystone of the Union. May it, by its legitimate influence upon the destinice of this mighty power on earth, and by the substantial generosity of its citizens, soon become the keystone of European independence.

The speech was frequently interrupted by rapturous bursts of applause.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. The sentiments in favor of practice of the proceedings and an amount of giving them a fittle start in their new home.

speech of Kossuth was followed by sixteen deafening rapers of Lanier Wester, in six volumes, which the cheers.

Hon. John H. Walker, Speaker of the Senate, and several other speakers, followed, all decidedly sympaticity, in the course of the month of February. It is well known that the editorial supervision of this work intervention for non-intervention.

the street with a man named Gallagher, and died in two hours. Gallagher was also badly stabbed. The assassin fled.

Saves brought into Cuba.—A letter, dated Havana, Dec. 31, states that four cargoes of African slaves, numbering in the aggregate 1,980 souls, have lately been landed on that island. A Spanish brig, with 700 slaves, was detected in the act of landing, and 430 of them seized and bound out for seven years, after which they will be sent to Jamaica.—Baltimore San.

The speaking continued until after midnight.

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Women's Rights.—Mr. Warren, of Boston, on Tuesday, morning introduced into the House of Representative States, on the 17th instant, at which were present the family of the President, Gov. Kossuth and lady, with Mr. and Mrs. Pulsky, Captain Massingberd and Mrs. Women's Rights.—Mr. Warren, of Boston, on Tuesday, morning introduced into the House of Rispussor.

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Women's Rights.—Mr. Warren, of Boston, on Tuesday, morning introduced into the House of Representative States, on the Judical President of the Vensuth Assingberd of the Scates of the Scates of this Commonweal the more of the Scat

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN CINCIN-NATI, OHIO.

FRIENDS OF FREEDOM:

We invite you to meet an Convention, in Cincinnati, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, April 27th, 28th and 29th, 1852, commencing at 9 1-2 o'clock, A. M., of the first-named day.

We call upon you, without distinction of party, to come together in the spirit of fraternal love, to inquire what more can be done for the three millions of slaves in these United States, and to take such advance measures as a pure Christianity, a true patriotism, and an exalted charity require of sound-hearted philanthropists.

thropists.

How many of you will be ready to respond to this How many of you will be ready to respond to this call? How many of you will turn aside for a few days from your ordinary avocations to give attention to the cries of humanity? How many of you will lay by some of the funds you ordinarily spend beyond your necessities, to save enough to take you to the Convention, or to send a representative from your neighborhood? Come, friends, prove your faith by your works, and let the poor crushed slaves have some comfort of hope in hearing of a great and enthusiastic Convention of devated men and women. tion of devoted men and women, from all parts of our extensive country, weeping over their wrongs, and pouring out words of fire in a lvocacy of their rights. We offer you our hospitalities, and shall be happy

to entertain our guests in a way to make their visit agreeable to them. Come, and let us lay our gifts upon the alter of an exalted and exalting faith, and renew our Christian vows, that whilst there is a slave to be liberated, there shall not be wanting an abolitionist to strike the fetters from his limbs. Yours, for the right and the humane, for justice and

Mrs. Sarah H. Ernst, Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, "Julia Harwood,
"Julia Harwood,
"A. Mann,
"Mary M. Guild, Miss Kesiah Emory,
Committee of Ladies.

Edward Harwood, John H. Coleman, John Jollifee, Christian Donaldson, Wm. Henry Brisbane, Levi Coffin, Cincinnati, (Ohio,) Jan. 5, 1852.

throughout the countr their respective papers. NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COL-

We respectfully solicit editors of newspapers broughout the country to insert the above call in

The next term will commence Feb. 16, 1852, and continue four months. Professors, (the four first named are from the Philadelphia Female Medical College,) N. R. Moseley, M. D., Anatomy and Surgery; J. S. Longshore, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; M. W. Dickeson, M. D., Materia Medica and Pharmacy; Abraham Livezey, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Wm. M. Cornell, M. D., Physiology, Hygiene and Medical Jurisprudence; Enoch C. Rolfe, M. D., Chemistry; Hannah E. Longshore, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Fees—Matriculation, \$5; to each of the six Professors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5. LEGE.

sors, \$10; Dissecting fee, \$5.
TIMOTHY GILBERT, President. SAMUEL GREGORY, Secr'y, 17 Cornhill, Boston.

DANIEL S. WHITNEY, An Agent of the Mass, Anti-Slavery Society, will nold a meeting in WEST BOYLSTON, on Sunday,

NOTICE PARKER PILLSBURY will preach in Lyccum Hall, Salem, on Sunday evening next, at half-past six o'-clock. Text-Luke x. 34: 'Think not that I am come to send Peace on earth.'

Admittance, five cents.

TO LAWYERS AND OTHERS.

A lady, who is a ready penman and copyist, is desirous of obtaining writing, which may afford her remuneration. By kircssing Mrs. B., Liberator office, further particulars may be known. THE CRYSTAL PALACE!

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY! XHIBITION daily, at Amory Hall, at 3 o'clock,

Admission, 25 cents. No half price tickets.
Bird's Eye View of the Crystal Palace and the West End of London. The Grand Opening by Queen Victoria and the British Court. Superb View of the whole Nave. The Nave in all its parts. The American Division. The whole Transpet. The Agricultural Court, with McCormick's famous American Resper. The Yacht America in her celebrated trimpuls of Courses. January 16.

EXHIBITION OF SCULPTURE.

E. A. BRACKETT'S MARBLE GROUP of the 'Shipperceked Mother and Child,' is now open on exhibition at No. 1, Amory Hall, from 9, A. M., till 9, P. M. Admission,

WRITINGS OF W. L. GARRISON. THIS day published, Selections from the Writings and Spheches of William Lloyo Garrison, cloth, \$1.00;

-416 jages, duodecimo. Price-In cloth, extra gilt, \$1.25. R. F. WALLCUT, 'O, my brethren! I have told
Most RITTER TRUTH, but without bitterness.
Nor doeu my zeal or factions or mis-timed;
For never can true courage dwell with them,
Who, playing tricks with Conscience, dare not look
At their own vices. — Colsistions.

Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership here-tofore existing, under the firm of Smith, Ober & Co., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent, the senior partner, Thomas Smith, having retired from the firm, and sold all his interest to his co-partners, who will settle all demands.

THOMAS SMITH, DAVID B. MOREY, REUBEN H. OBER.

The business of the old firm will be continued at the old stand, No. 2 and 3 Haverhill street, by Morey & Ober, where will be found a large assortment of Britania Ware and Glass Ware, and the customers of the old firm and others are invited to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Boston, January 1st, 1852. 3m.

The Practical Christian.

A Fortnightly Paper : the Organ of the HOPEDALE

COMMUNITY, Milford, Mass.

THIS paper is now in its twelfth volume, well printed and ably edited: devoted to Christian Socialism and Universal Reform. Ann Ballou. Editor. A. G. Spalding, Publisher. Terms, \$1 00 per annum, payable in advance.

Phrenology. DR. N. WHEELER WILL continue his lectures on this subject, accompanied by a public examination of heads, every Saturday evening, at Chapman Hall, Chapman Place, leading out of School street, commencing at 71-20-clock. Admittance 121-2 cents for a gentleman and lady. Office for professional examinations and verbal or written delineations of character, including charts, 265 Washington street, Boston. Classes formed to teach the science of Phenology.

PHRENOLOGY. At a meeting of the friends of Dr. NOYES WHEELER, holden in Chapman Hall, at the close of his lecture, on the evening of Nov. 29th, it

ed to teach the science of Phrenology.

Voted, That, in view of the many successful Phrenological experiments of Dr. Wheeler, upon that and
preceding evenings, a committee be appointed to draft
resolutions expressive of the sense of said meeting,
with regard to his ability as Professor of the science
of Phrenology—to report at the same place, on Friday, Dec. 5th, 1851.

The Committee having attended to the duty assigned them, reported the following resolutions, for the action of the meeting:—

Resolved, That in Dr. Noves Wheeler's general experiments in the delineation of character from cranial developments, we discern great scientific ability and knowledge in his profession; find that, where tests have been proposed, of the most subtle character, he has passed through the ordeal in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his numerous auditors. Resolved, That this meeting commend Dr. Noyes Waceler to the public as an able exponent and demonstrator of the science of Phrenology, and would ask for him a patronage that will increase his facilities for usefulness in teaching men to 'know themselves.' Resolved, That in Dr. Noyes Wheeler's general

W. FELCH, Chairman. OSSIAN E. Dodge, Seer'y.



For the Liberator.

THE SLAVE-WOMAN'S APPEAL Sisters, hear our cry of anguish; listen to our earner

We have hearts like yours to suffer, crushed, degraded though they be; We have souls like yours, immortal-are we taugh

their worth to know? Taught the worth of truth and virtue, of all vice the deadly foe?

You are shielded from such danger, in your pleasant happy homes,

For Affection watches o'er you, speaks in kind and gentle tones-Guards you from all cares and evils that beset your

path of life, Till the young confiding maiden takes the sacred name of wife.

Are we thus beloved, protected?-is the wreath of Honor twined, When the hapless Quadroon maiden ye the bridal

chaplet bind? May her husband's arm protect her? Is her home holy place, Where no tyrant's power can reach her, where no

outrage can disgrace? Will her country's laws protect her? unto them may

she appeal? Will your nation's gifted statesman plead for her with earnest zeal? In your halls of legislation may her mournful tale be

Is not Eloquence made silent by the glare of Southern gold ?

Free-born sons of brave New England! will ye thus assist the strong? Will ye not protect the weak one from the grasp of

giant Wrong? Tell no more the thrilling story of the fight on Bunker's side-

Boast no more of your brave Warrens, whose hearts blood the green sod dyed. Will not Adams' voice reprove ye, recreant sons o

noble sires, If ye thus upon her altar quench of Freedom's light

Not so spake our patriot fathers, when th' oppressor' power they spurned,

And, by deeds of lofty daring, Fame's bright wreath so nobly earned.

Look upon your own fair sisters-think how dear they are to thee ! Could ye calmly stand beside them, and their wrongs

and sufferings see? Would ye not with life defend them-save them from dishonor's stain?

Could their voice in pleading accents call on you for Daughters of the Pilgrim mothers, surely ye should

fearless be; Nor alone should your companies n wake for those beyond the sea!

Shall your wronged Hungarian sisters claim your sympathy and aid.

And your sisters of the South-land be to Haynau vile betrayed?

Many a noble young Jasella, fearless, high-souled true and brave,

Pines in hopeless, cruel bondage, by the blue Poto mac's wave. By the Santee, famed in story, by the deep Missouri's

Where the beautiful Ohio laves the prairie's verdan

Still in bondage toil your sisters; still the galling chain they wear;

Will ye then not strive to aid them i-in their woel have ye no share? Are ye Christian wives and daughters? Can ye coldly

And to a God of love and mercy can ye for a blessing pray?

Not thus spake the gentle Teacher, when upon the mountain side He revealed his heavenly mission, taught the truths

for which he died :-Did He bid us scorn the lowly, coldly pass the suffering poor,

And the outcast, homeless wanderer drive from out our fast-closed door? Such were not his blessed teachings when he spake

to thee and me-Break the bonds of the oppressor !-- Christian, let

the slave go free!" Barre, Mass. CARRIE.

From the Cleveland True Democrat.

THE NEW YEAR.

BY MRS. FRANCES D. GAGE. Earth is all beautiful, earth is all bright, Teeming with usefulness, beaming with light. Why, then, repinings? why murm'rings of care? Whence come the wailings and sour is of despair? Why is there discord? What makes the jar? Man is the guilty one, man makes the mar. Sold is his birthright, for pleasure and pelf, Lost to the brotherhood, lost to himself, Lost to the godlike that struggles within, Conquered by pride, and ambition, and sin, Joined heart and hand to the blood-thirsty throng, Cursing the earth with oppression and wrong, Blighting the buds of true love in their bloom Filling the land with misfortune and gloom, Binding in fetters the body and mind. That God in his wisdom made free as the wind God of the suffering ! God of the free ! Hopefully, earnestly, turn we to thee! Wilt thou not soften the cold hearts of steel ? Wilt thou not teach men to love God and feel? If it is great to be free in Kossuth, If it is godlike, Oh! shall we be mute. When our own countrymen cast off the chain, Oh! shall we seize them and bind them again ? Oh! shall we hunt them again to that doom Worse than the dungeon dark, worse than the tomb Doom more degrading, more terrible far. Than ever was laid on Kossuth by the Czar?

God of the bondman! Oh, God of the free! Hopefully, earnestly, turn we to thee ! Teach thou our rulers the right from the wrong; Teach them, the weak have a claim on the strong; That thy law is the law that all men should obey, Despite of earth's gods, Fillmore, Webster, or Clay That the deeds that make patriots over the sea, Cannot make men traitors ' where all men are free.' Oh! lead thou our people to see the right way, (The night's darkest moments are just before day.) And may the glad shouts that this morning we hear, Usher in the dawn of a glorious year, A year of relief to the poor and distrest, A year full of hope to the crushed and opprest, A year when the slave shall escape from the rod, Standing forth in thy strength, in thy image, Oh God

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER. Columbia, favored of the skies! How can thy banner wave, While at thy feet thy neighbor lies

A crushed and broken wave?

DR. LORD'S REPLY. FRIEND GARRISON

As I am the mutual friend referred to in Dr. Lord's reply to Daniel Foster, I deem a few words from myself necessary in the premises.

upon opening which a single well developed nut he professes to be. would be found, but with a worm in it. Now, the longing to it, and then the worm rendered it worth- ciples are worth examining and understanding. take a similar view of the subject,) by rudely prouncing any thing honestly held as truth to be a mends the fault. Divested of the husk or burr of ity and demonstration." personal invidiousness, the argument might be compressed into a very small space, making the division of it for want of space wholly unnecessary, because the whole of it consists in endeavoring to show that Jesus and Moses were in no case at disagreement. In Dr. Lord's Philosophical Tract, No. 2, p. 5, he

these evils -i. e., the evil consequences of a false have galloped over (to say run would be a bad use of philosophy. 'Say, will you receive it? I wish fur- words) that portion of the reply to Bro. Foster's serther to say, that I have the key of Biblical exegesis, mon on the plenary inspiration of the Bible published or the true interpretation of the Scriptures, as verily in the last Liberator, from the pen of one John Lord, as I have of Philosophy. I can note the rocks where who is a reverend. I say, galloped over the reply our commentators have been wrecked, and by which for, to all intents, it was a literary steeple-chase they were deceived, and have deceived the church and Give the sequel—the to be concluded next week 'the world for ages on ages, and are still doing it, and if you can, a little in advance of publication day! hereby almost taking the Bible from us; for the dif- But, seriously, I am sorry that the servants of God falsely interpreting it, as do the Protestants, is to me have felt called upon to defend the Old Testament prophecy in the Old or New Testament, or a docfix. Who is willing to know whether this is so or occur to John Lord, that some of us have the organ of which is now being preached in every part of Christendom, compared with the true gospel of God our and forgiveness, between cursing and blessing, be the full light of a midsummer's day.'

tained in her philosophy or theology.' 'Well, why, then, it may be asked, are we not all skeptics, infidels and unbelievers? I answer, the greater proportion of the race are so, and we owe it, as above said, to God and Nature, that we are not all so. By the term Nature, I do not mean Nature totally depraved; I mean Nature, the term being legitimately defined.' that the author would be likely to write such a reply to an honest, mistaken inquirer after truth, unless the senses of sight or hearing, 'confirmed by conas to be beyond dispute? If Garrison, Foster, and can keep the old mare harnessed, they are sure the tifies Kossuth in refraining from speaking of American slavery, because, if he did, it would be impossi- thus far been safe from ble to accomplish the object for which he came to this country. I might suggest, that as the Dr. is ardently desirous of exciting an interest in the minds of therefore do not yet know that he has it for them.

The following is a fundamental rule in the Doc- and opinions. tor's principles of logic- Every hypothesis, assump- Then, the crowning excellency of the Liberator, as first be proved to have the assent, consent and approbation of the following things, viz .- Consciousness, definition and use of Language, Utility, Indispensa- of men. bility and Demonstration.'

that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neigh- nal sympathy. bor, and hate thine enemy; but I say unto you, love your enemies, &c. Matt. 5:38, 39; 43:44. The Liberator more widely among my friends, and, if pos-

by consciousness, common sense, the nature of things, pleased to call them. the legitimate definition and use of language, utility, indispensability and demonstration, than that Moses taught the doctrine of retaliation; or, that there is something among the writings of Moses that does not belong there; or, that Moses did not write the Pentateuch; and that, if he was the author of the W. L. GARRISON: writings attributed to him, Jesus and Moses were RESPECTED FRIEND,-It happened that when of

tradicts himself, it cannot be helped. apparent invidiousness; but I can find an apology progress of the anti-slavery sentiment effectively. here. In Mr. Garrison's lecture in the City Hall, two The want of union, harmony and good feeling among

of which, the term 'anti-slavery church' was used by way of accommodation, every true abolitionist being considered as belonging to the church, congregation, or fraternity of brotherly love and good will to ou neighbor, irrespective of clime, color or condition and this, whether he belong to the anti-slavery soci-When I was a little boy, I would sometimes gather ety or not. Dr. Lord, although he said he would no chestnuts, and occasionally would find a large burr, go into that church, is there, if he is the abolitionic

Notwithstanding the character of the Dr.'s reply. nut would be but a small part of the whole mass be- he is a kind and good man, and his philosophical prinless. I confess to an equal disappointment in relation taking his reply as a stand-point of observation, I an to the reply to friend Foster's discourse. I certainly afraid his Biblical exegesis will not give us any better thought some passages in the sermon in bad taste, and hope of a resurrection than we now have; but I do not approve of shocking the established opinions hope for the best. I have no desire to relinquish the and faith of any persons, (who have not been able to Bible as a revelation from God, but it 'must be ness, common sense, the nature of things, legitimate ·lie'; but I am not able to perceive that the reply definition and use of language, utility, indispensabil-

GIDEON LONGPROBE.

REV. JOHN LORD.

BROTHER GARRISON :

If any act of mine can profane the first day of th says - Now, I propose to give you a remedy for all week, I am guilty of profanity, for this morning

ference in taking it away, as do the Catholics, or are so scarce, that the reverend John Lord should not material. There is, as I can show, scarcely a before the infidels of the Liberator. Did it never oc cur to John Lord, that some of us who read the Libe trine in theology, which is not absolutely in the same rator may have read the Bible also? Did it never not? I further aver that the gospel, as a whole, comparison sufficiently developed to discover the difference between hatred and love, between retaliation Savior, is as the cloudy moonlight, compared with tween wrath and mercy, between clanship and fraternity? If not, let him come up this way, for I will Again, p. 8:- I am no misanthrope, no infidel, no assure him that while he will find Orthodox clergyskeptic, but I owe it to God and Nature that I am men who can use the term infidel as flippantly as he not, and not to the world's wit or wisdom, as concan point him to striking differences between the reli-

ligion and laws of the New Testament. Has it come to this, that a book written under the eye and by the special command of God, should have lacked the inherent evidence of that fact, so momen ous? The question at issue is the plenary inspiration Now, I ask, who, having first read these extracts, or of the Bible, as asserted by the reverends and their the book from which they are copied, could believe paymasters. All who do not fall in with their say so, are at once silenced by a concert of clerical voice erying out, . Infidel! Infidel!

gion and laws of the Hebrew Scriptures, and the re-

The clergy have two hobbies which they ride, sciousness as a sense, made the fact so 'apodictical' properly, the old mare and the colt. So long as they all 'the rest of mankind,' are groping in the darkness colt is safe. When they will to go abroad in the of false philosophy and theology, and cannot help it, world, they ride the old mare, which represents the who is to blame? And is it the wisdom of philoso- plenary inspiration; when they go among their subphy-ay, of the only true philosophy and of the only scribers and pew-holders, those that feed them, they true philosopher in the world-to treat them with ride the colt, which represents holy time, the holy sneering and contemptuous sarcasm for argument? Sabbath-as if holiness was an attribute of time Should be not treat them with at least as much for- You may think this a low figure or comparison; so bearance as he does Hume, Gibbon and Thomas do I. But how can I illustrate a low, false and wick Paine, whom he considers the victims of a false phi- od subject by a lofty and dignified comparison? losophy and an equally false theology? Dr. Lord jus- regret, as much as any one, the necessity laid upon us of exposing 'pious frauds'; yet frauds that have

'Pulpit, bar and throne, May be reached by ridicule alone.'

But, in taking up my pen to-day, I had no inteninquiring men, in respect to his philosophy and the- tion of replying to Mr. Lord. He is in good hands, ology, an equal prudence might incline him to take a and I shall be greatly disappointed if he is not fairly lesson from the great Magyar, and treat us with some dealt with. My wish is to assure you, in this way, degree of courtesy and forbearance in our labyrinthine and every other way in my power, that you have wanderings; and the Dr. may be assured, that if he carned my sympathy and sincere respect, not so much can find any set of men and women throughout for your devotion to the cause of the slave, (that is God's universe of 'matter, motion, mode, state, pri- expected,) as your concentration of thought and ac mary and secondary qualities, he will find them tion towards those cardinal principles which underlie among these very 'infidel' abolitionists, who think every hopeful movement in the cause of humanity. there is some disagreement between Moses and Christ, I respect the fairness and candor by which you keep and who, having renounced the world's theology, your readers advised of all that is said against you which he pronounces false, are without his true the- by your opponents. This course, so commendable in ology, from the fact that he has never been able to set it before them, for want of the 'needful,' and who we get the same amount of information usually to be found in two publications of opposite views, interests

tion, or supposed fact, which presents itself as a periodical, is, its devotion to free discussion. This, candidate for a place in our creed as a subject of of course, will limit your circulation; but, at the knowledge, or article of faith and settled belief, must same time, this fact is of some consequence in determining the number of living men to be found in the community. It is said that dead fish have a strong Common Sense, the Nature of Things, the legitimate tendency to follow the current; the same may be said

The Bible question, it seems to me, cannot b Now, by this rule, I am willing to try the question, crowded off much longer. It is of an absorbing whether Moses and Jesus were ever antagonistic; character, and must be met. There is a mighty un and if I can show it in a single instance, it will be der current, which is kept down by strong, superficial enough for my purpose; and I think I can show it in agencies; but those agencies are growing weaker every day, and we ought to be prepared to meet every Dr. Lord denies that Moses taught the doctrine of question which may arise. The inspiration of the Bi ctaliation. Let us see. As we must be precise in ble, in the sense taught by the representatives of the the use of words and definitions, we must consult au. old dark theology of our fathers, is daily wearing thority. Webster defines Retaliate thus- To return away, leaving only here and there the footprints of like for like : to repay or requite by an act of the same those crude notions that once so generally obtained. kind as has been received.' Moses says-'And if a Social and even religious reformers have, from the man cause a blemish in his neighbor, as he hath done, necessity of the case, been compelled to examine the so shall it be done unto him. Breach for breach, eye authenticity of the Bible, just as historians have been for eye, tooth for tooth; as he hath caused a blemish obliged to compare and examine the authenticity of in a man, so shall it be done to him again.' Leviticus historical books. For one, I hope the Liberator will 24:19, 20; Exodus 21:24, 25. I think that is retal- continue the medium of this discussion. The time iation. Let us hear what Jesus says :- Ye have heard will come when a volume of the Liberator will comthat it hath been said, An eye for an eye and a tooth mand a hundred fold its present price. The min for a tooth. But I say unto you, that ye resist not cannot halt; it is upward and onward. That bloody evil, but whosoever shall smite thee on the right code of Moses, the war spirit of modern times, must cheek, turn to him the other also. Ye have heard melt before the effulgent blaze of fraternal and pater-

doctrine that men should hate their enemies was not sible, to increase your subscription list, I desire you a part of Moses's law in set words, but a tradition. to send me two copies in future, commencing with Yet Jesus places it in the category with a portion of the present volume. This will enable me to keep the law, and abrogates both together as of equal value. some of our people better advised of what the infi-Now, I maintain that nothing can be plainer, tried del reformers are doing, as our Orthodox minister is Yours for free discussion.

Pepperell, Jan. 11, 1852. A. H. WOOD.

COMPLAINTS OF A SUBSCRIBER.

SHERWOOD, Jan. 5, 1852.

antagonistic in one instance. This is enough for my friend Abby K. Foster was here, a short time since purpose. I could show other instances as strikingly and talked to us on the evils of slavery and the imwident, but I forbear. If Jesus, then, agreed with potency of our Constitution, that the paper I had Moses generally, and recognised him as the true usually taken having stopped, on account of the subprophet of God, and yet denied his teachings once- scription having expired, I was induced, from her yea, more, as not consistent with the teachings he representation, and a desire to become more familiar came to inculcate-let those who maintain that all with anti-slavery sentiment, to pay twenty shillings that Moses promulgated, with a 'thus saith the Lord,' .-that is, twelve shillings extra-for the gratification. was dictated by the spirit of the unchangeable God, I wish not to be as lengthy as some of your corresor one sent by him and a perfect teacher, settle the pondents; therefore, I will simply state, that I am difference—or, at least, the apparent difference, as more than gratified; like the man who stood up so they can; and if Jesus, in contradicting Moses, con-

On looking over your paper of the 2d of January Dr. Lord speaks of the anti-slavery church with I was no longer in doubt as to the cause of the slow years ago, he used the term 'anti-slavery church.' the friends of emancipation, as evinced in that lor

The Dr. understood him to mean the anti-slavery so-ciety, and the necessity of joining that, in order to belong to the true church of the present age. Instead be necessary to vindicate the character of George that the conviction of the government of God exists Thompson; and, secondly, that the writer should in his mind as it regards other people, although he have been equally assiduous to undermine the char- has not the good sense to see that the same gov. and both their enemies, so far as principles are conhim, for his own wicked abuses of power. cerned. For my own part, I was in happy ignorance Then, again, the taunt to your American lovers of that any thing but a good understanding subsisted liberty, that he does not prohibit any of his subjects between them. I am most unhappily undeceived, or from learning to read and write, but that, on the con-

> mighty genius of the man Kossuth, but I fear the a knowledge of the truths taught by it. blow must recoil upon himself. Kossuth is laboring for his country and his country's cause. He tells you that you would be heard; to your perseverance he will not unite with any party, or interfere with through manhood; and the day, as I now think, is the domestic affairs of this government. You con- probably within the period of your own life, when you demn him because he will not join your cause; others shall see slavery abolished in America. It is now may condemn him for not using his influence to ad- only a question of time. Events are manifestly with vance theirs. All know that for him to join in with you, for your enemies, you see, are working for you, the abolition movement would be fatal, not to him- If you were in Austria or in Hungary, and dared to self alone, but to the cause. He finds us battling for speak the sentiments of your mind, that same king freedom; he does not offer to arrest your movement.
>
> He argues for the right of every nation to regulate its
>
> who now is advocating your principles—' God de ments those he means to destroy'—would shut you own affairs. If so, it would be disregarding his own up in prison, and would take care that no white Kosavowed sentiments to expose our faults, and why? suth preached the principles of liberty. Yet he has ourselves. He advocates the equality of the human ed to say-that some black Kossuth will arise to race. You say he must be more explicit. He gives teach your American statesmen to regret their oppous credit for sufficient intellect to apply his remarks sition to his wickedness. without further illustration. You say, in substance, we are too dull to comprehend. I cannot admit it, for I cannot but believe he is doing more for the cause of freedom, than all the lecturers we have had for a long time. Little inducement has he to avow himself an abolitionist, if your last paper is a sample of the harmony that reigns among you. How much is taken un with private scandal, a stab at the reputation of men whose motive are perhaps as honest as your own! If this is non resistance, give me open Island,

> I say, that in every effort to portray the sufferings of his race, Kossuth portrays the ignominy of our own. The intelligent mind sees it at a glance. The evil stands apparent, but as yet the antidote is not so clear. He extols the beauty of that glorious freedom we enjoy. How could he do otherwise? If we we we will be a guaranty against anything like trickery and deception on their part. The daughter of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather the second was a supplier of Mr. Host, and the weather th we might be, and his remarks might be turned to betmen and ladies. We were seated around

jures the cause more than infidelity.

may yet enjoy the fruits.

withheld it from my friends. Who could be interested by such personality, when a cause so momentous is at stake?

REPLY OF THE AUSTRIAN CHARGE. LONDON, Christmas Day, 1851.

You will doubtless have seen, ere this reaches you, Court of Washington to Mr. Webster, your Secretary of State, in which he turns your 'domestic in- following:

it proceeded. He would, of course, keep out of sight your own wickedness, that while you professed the principles of liberty, you cast aside those principles as to your fellow-man, if God presumed to make them black, not even allowing them the processor of the principles of the pri them black, not even allowing them the possession of their own persons, except in subjection to those who menced the tune and continued it through with most menced the tune, and continued it through with most menced the tune.

called themselves their owners.

I have always congratulated you and the world—
or that portion of the world interested in liberty—
the fact that you had, by your courage and not. upon the fact that you had, by your courage and per- with the Spirits.' severance, made this a world wide question. You men and governments, that they taunt you with it, notwithstanding that they are despots upon principle, though not quite in the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots to a same degree as you are despots to a same degree as you are despots towards your fellowing following the same degree as you are despots to a same despots to a sa see it has now become so familiar to European statespots towards your fellow-citizens of a different

faires takes out two of the States-South Carolina forward, and assisted in paying the expenses of the and Mississippi-because there, according to his docand Mississippi—occause there, according to the unment, the majority of the inhabitants are kept in a state of degrading personal slavery, with a total prohibition of political and social rights utterly unknown piest part of his life was when he was a slave. Indeed, he, for one, had no objection to returning to the Austrian deminions. That in fourteen out of twenty-one States, the same is the case with a very large portion of the native-born inhabitants; and that even those States in which the system does not exist are pledged to support it in the others, for which purpose, says the Charge d'Affaires, the General Government in the close of the meeting stopped the dispute.—Boston Traveller. the General Government is the instrument and agent, without the perpetual discharge of which, especially the unscrupulous return of all refugees from servitude, the Union could not continue; and then the with those in bondage. According to the Traveller, application which he makes of it to the right di-

how the natural language, even from Austrian lips, that he spoke of the happiness he enjoyed as a slave is one excellent and well applied sarcasm against the North Americans, treating them in their national capacity, and it will tell upon the world, and bite their guilty consciences, because it is true.

Mr. Webster, and those of his grade, will feel how weak they are when they are proclaiming the great principles of democracy, and will feel themselves nerveless as it regards their utterances in favor of liberty; and they will not venture so readily to turn periods in favor of liberty, with a view to raise men's admiration of the principles of democracy from their pens and lips.

I remember, in some former letter, to have pointed out that the effect of your exertions, and of the interposition which your people will probably be desirous of making in Europe, would be to destroy slavery by the opportunities for retort it supplies to their oppo-

disappointed. 'Ignorance,' in such a case, 'is bliss.' trary, all Austrians are taught to read and write, is Grating as it was to my feelings to wade through severe, but, against you, just; whilst we know that that long epistle, it was equally so to follow lawyer from him, though argumentatively true, it is unholy Phillips in his tirade against Kossuth. I say lawyer and heartless; but it does not tell with the less force Phillips, for it seemed that every point on which an upon the minds and opinions of the world against argument could hang was tortured to a vast plain. North America, with such opportunities for knowl-How a generous, noble soul could stoop so low, I cannot conceive. He seems to aim to crush the yet daring to prevent their fellow-men from gleaning

Because he finds enough sufficiently competent among not a doubt-that is, his Charge d'Affaires is instruct-

EDWARD SEARCH.

From the East Boston Ledger. THANKSGIVING WITH THE SPIRITS. RAPPINGS IN EAST BOSTON.

did not know until last week, when the article from which we make the following extracts was sent us, marked for notice, that the 'spirits' had made any particular cemonstration in Noddle's made any particular demonstration in Noddle's Island. It seems, however, that they have not over warfare. If you can see no virtue in individuals or looked us. The writer of the article—published in community, you are more objects of pity than centhe Dedham Democrat—says that, being in East ston on Thanksgiving Day, and hearing a go al said about the manifestations, he attended deal said about the manifestations, he attended a meeting for the purpose of seeing and hearing for himself. He says-

prove false to our faith, the fault is our own. If we have men who are recreant to the cause, surely this should not condemn the whole. I conceive that There were present at the meeting Mr. Hoyt, his meeting Mr. Hovt, his should not condemn the whole. I conceive that Kossuth refers not so much to what we are, as to what we might be and his remarks might be turned to bet. we might be, and his remarks might be turned to be the reacount than with a microscopic eye to spy desquare dining-table. Scarcely had we taken our fects, and charge him with bowing to an idol which is soul abhors. Again—Why not let every man or woman toil in their own sphere? It is an easy matter to ridicule and find something to condemn in others; more so than to act consistently ourselves. The Puritans fled from persecution for contending for natural rights. by those who knew him. He lifted the table, which Others sprang up, whose object was the same, but, I should judge would weigh thirty or forty pounds, Others sprang up, whose object was the same, but, forsooth, they would not do it in their way; and what was the result? Well might Mrs. Foster say that want of union at the North neutralized their efforts against slavery. It is even so; and a want of union among abolitionists costs more to be sustained, with far less effect than if the reverse was the case. Just so with professing Christians; and being so, in-Just so with professing Christians; and being so, in-One word more, and I have done. Let us labor, if gentlemen took hold of the table, and tried to hold we can, in love. Let the world remain in ignorance it still, but could not do it. I now took hold of one of any disagreement among ourselves. Let us culti-vate the spirit of brotherly love and charity, and we may yet enjoy the fruits. I close with the remark, that your last paper contained so little of instruction or amusement, that I professions. For instance, the carpenter by sawing and planing, the cooper by driving down hoops and smoothing the staves, &c. But the grandest scene in this line was the imitation of one of the great battle scenes in Mexico under Gen. Taylor, viz., the This being my sentiment, I care not to add to or taking of Buena Vista. In the distance you could detract from its merits by giving a name further than O. C., A Subschiber.

O. C., A Subschiber.

O. C., A Subschiber. the most wonderful exhibitions I ever witnessed.

**** Many other spirits were present, and responded to their relatives around the table. One spirit being questioned about the manner of his death, gave a most perfect imitation of the railroad cars in mo-tion. He was killed on the railroad. **** The to will doubtless have seen, ere this reaches you, the reply of the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at the Court of Washington to Mr. Webster your Series old, on being asked by a gentleman if she had any message to send to b 'Tell her I love her, and want her to stitution' against yourselves in the most masterly come with her child. I am always watching over her.' The same little spirit, on being asked to dic-I remember to have heard it said, that Mr. Web-I remember to have heard it said, that Mr. Webster's document was a masterly piece of statesman-ster's document was a masterly piece of statesman-i intended to relate when speaking of the manifes-tations made by the colonel. Now, said I, Colonel it was well reasoned upon the assumptions on which will you convince me and the company present that

nots towards your fellow-citizens of a different stitution of the South, several gentlemen who believe that slavery is the gracest curse of our country, and See with what aptness the Austrian Charge d'Af-

Old Virginny,' and thought that the slaves of Nothing is more eagerly caught up by the

'evangelical' Traveller, than an incident of this kind -to demonstrate precisely how deeply it sympathises vine' claimed by the slaveholders over their slaves. Jones 'auvocated slavery, and the course he rally 'applauded Daniel Webster for the course he This is the way in which your efforts are now working in Europe and throughout the world. See he had taken'!! It is not true, however, that Jones said he had no objection to returning to Old Virginny, or he had no objection to returning to Old Virginny, or During the Sim's excitement, he went constantly armed, for fear of being arrested. He is, however, worthless man-has been in the Dedham jail for adultery-has obtained various sums of money from philanthropic individuals, on different pretences-has been repeatedly advertised in the Liberator as an impostor, and seems to be incorrigible in his habits Mr. Daniel Webster and the Traveller are welcome to him as their ally. There is no doubt that Jones was a tool in the hands of certain South Boston Whigs, who hoped to bring the anti-slavery cause into con tempt by his foolish harangue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10. The dinner to Mr. George Steers, the builder of the yacht America, came off last evening. The banquet was attended by about 300 persons; and during the evening, a beautiful set of Silver Pitchers and Salvers the opportunities for retort it supplies to their opponents, and the conviction which the Austrian king
throws out, through his Charge d'Affaires, that some
throws out, through his Charge d'Affaires, that some

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A MONG the many improvements of the one for the better promotion of femiles a most critical period of life occupies ay part. Those ladies who regard comfort, lelicacy, as worthy of their attention, w to learn that their wants can be at MRS. M. CHOATE

TO THE LADIES

an educated practitioner, and a graduated ton Female Medical School. She will also attend to diseases

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December 19

Phrenology.

MID WIFE AND PHYSICIAN.

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TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN THIS is to certify, that I have, from the en my son, Franklin Washington Wa and shall henceforth neither claim his want was a trans Ashburnham, Nov. 24, 1851.

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